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Air Force Streamlining; Heavy Raids on France; World Union Compromise

The World's Day—March 29, 1943

Washington: Streamlining Plan for Air Forces

Streamlining of the U. S. Army Air Forces command is sought in a reorganization whereby staff officers in Washington will allow field officers more latitude on means for achieving prescribed objectives.

New point schedules for several processed foods take effect with fewer points required to buy fruit juices and dried soups, all restrictions removed from dried fruits and apple juice, and point values raised for pineapple, peaches, canned beans, applesauce, certain tomato products, and fruit cocktail. [Page 3.]

Housewives must pay their points in advance for home deliveries of butter and cheese by dairymen or salesmen. This was provided in an OPA amendment intended to permit deliveries during a housewife's absence from home.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said it would be impracticable to conduct nation-wide campaigns to recruit either men or women for war work, and that campaigns confined to areas needing the workers are most effective.

Meat rationing has begun, with freeing for sale of stocks of butter, margarine, other fats, canned fish and canned meats.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved legislation authorizing Government seizure and operation of war plants where work has been halted by labor disputes.

Chester C. Davis officially became Wartime Food Administrator and promptly tackled his big job in a series of conferences on production and distribution problems. He announced that Jesse W. Tapp, a Vice-President of the Bank of America and former President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, had been selected as his chief assistant.

The appointment of Jonathan Daniels, Raleigh, N. C., newspaper man, as an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt was announced by the White House. He is to serve in a "fact-finding capacity" on jobs assigned to him by the Chief Executive.

Europe: Allied Raids on France Destructive

Air raids on France by the French and British have resulted in the killing of 4,000 persons and injury to 7,000 others during the past 18 months, said the German radio.

Germans are warned that use of the counterfeit food cards dropped by RAF bombers will result in severe penalties.

A Chinese military mission has arrived in Cairo, according to a London radio report, and will spend several weeks there studying tactical methods of the British in desert warfare.

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin said that 90 out of every 100 British women between the ages of 18 and 41, who are eligible for call, are in some kind of war service.

Summer time has come officially in Germany and German-occupied territories, with clocks being advanced one hour—six hours ahead of Eastern war time—while in Australia summer is past and clocks are back to normal.

Bay State: Compromise Bill on World Federation

The controversial issue on World Federation is expected to reach the floor of the Massachusetts Senate on Wednesday or Thursday when the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law will report a compromise bill which is believed to be satisfactory to proponents of the plan to maintain world peace through Federal Union.

The State Milk Control Board asked the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means for $20,000 to conduct a cost study on the distribution of milk to aid the board in determining fair prices to be charged for milk by the various distributors in the State.

For the first time in recent years, the Appropriations Committee of the Boston City Council today recommended adoption, without changes, of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1943 budget of $42,784,969.58.

Rudolph F. King, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, said that morning and Friday sessions may commence shortly in order to speed the present session of the General Court to early prorogation.

Votes of 15,000 textile workers at New Bedford, Mass., on March 31 will determine largest local contest anywhere between competing labor unions of the textile industry. [Page 5.]

Boston Licensing Board will resume its hearing of the Latin Quarter night club shooting fray tomorrow morning. Today's hearing heard two policemen place the shooting of two men in the club last Friday, although the men themselves previously said they couldn't remember where the attack took place.

Stanley Tomasowski, 16-year-old boy, testified today in Superior Court that fire swept the ceiling curtain in the Melody Lounge shortly after he had lighted a match in order to see to fix an electric light bulb.

National: Chicago Cruiser Drive Over the Top

Chicago's "40 million in 40 days" war bond drive to replace the sunken cruiser Chicago went over the top.

Members of Local 853, United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., who stopped work Saturday at two plants of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, in Brooklyn, returned to their jobs pending an investigation by Army and Navy officials.

Frederic R. Coudert, President of the American Society of International Law, announced that 18 representatives of legal societies had drafted a resolution calling for the organization of a system of permanent international courts.

Gov. Charles Edison nominated Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education and former Superintendent of Des Moines (Iowa) Schools, to be New Jersey's Education Commissioner.

Orient: Indian Moslem Head Gains Power

Resignation of Premier of Bengal, Abdul Kasem Fazlul Huq, is taken to indicate the growing power of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, according to observers.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has returned to Chungking after a 12-day absence during which he is reported to have visited the Kweichow Province and to have been impressed with improved conditions.

Japanese boys from 15 to 17 will be included in a new, expanded program of military aviation training, beginning April 1, the Berlin radio has announced, quoting a Tokyo dispatch.

Americas: Nazi Raider Sunk in South Atlantic

Sixty-two German war prisoners are being held at a camp in northeastern Brazil, it is disclosed. They are survivors from a Nazi raider sunk in the South Atlantic.

Smuggling from Uruguay into Argentina of articles imported from the United States has led to strict measures by the Uruguayan Government to halt the contraband traffic.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Columns 7 and 8.

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Weather Predictions

Continued Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 7:36 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:01 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:37 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:00 a. m.

Enough Meat For Everybody, OPA Promises

Large stocks on the way to Bay State as the new rationing program goes into effect smoothly.

Emergency meat supplies totaling 765,000 pounds of beef—165,000 pounds of which are being slaughtered here, and 600,00 pounds now on the way—have been allotted to this area under emergency orders, according to announcement this morning by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. State Conservator Thomas F. Sullivan added that the amount allotted to the Bay State exceeds that allotted to New York City on a proportionate basis.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Assurances that an adequate supply of meat for Massachusetts consumers will be made promptly available under an emergency order came today from the State Office of Price Administration. At the same time it was learned that large stocks already are on the way to the Bay State from western packing plants.

There was another bright side to the picture, too. For the first time in weeks, golden stacks of butter—sales of which have been curtailed and were entirely frozen this past week—were on display this morning. The appearance contrasted glowingly with meat counters, many of which were still bare following unprecedented pre-ration buying last week.

Figures on emergency meat shipments, expected shortly to at least partly fill the now nearly empty showcases, are to be announced at a press conference late today, according to word from the State OPA. This office also announced that preliminary steps already had been taken to place the Bay State on an emergency basis so far as meat is concerned.

Working on Problem

Both State Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan and State Emergency Conservator Thomas F. Sullivan have been working closely on the problem with Washington officials during the past 48 hours, it was stated.

Both officials gave every assurance that supplies of meat, similar in scope to the emergency shipment of 1,250,000 pounds of beef obtained for New York City, and the 350,000 pounds of beef and pork reported to have been allotted to Philadelphia, would be made available to this area.

Meantime, meats went under Government rationing at 12:01 this morning, along with butter, cheese, and edible fats. Changes in point values for canned and processed fruits and vegetables also were made effective this morning.

New Point Values

These various changes kept the grocers and meat salesmen on the jump today in spite of the fact that sales generally were reported to be rather quiet. Reports from the downtown Boston market area told of storekeepers taking the opportunity afforded by the lull in buying, which reached such heights last week, to study the various OPA forms and instructions. Meat supplies are expected later in the week.

Independent grocers, whose

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

British 8th Army Cracks Mareth Line; Rommel Troops Flee North in Tunisia; Government Meat Buying to Suspend

Action taken to permit restocking of shops; Stettinius hopes for more export food.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Orders were prepared today for a two-week suspension of all Government meat purchases as Chester C. Davis took over the job of War Food Administrator.

The moratorium on Government buying of meat—both civilian and military—was planned by the Food Distribution Administration in order to get butcher shop shelves replenished for the beginning of rationing, starting today.

At the same time, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, expressed hope that the food supply situation in the United States will permit larger lend-lease shipments to feed United Nations civilians. Mr. Stettinius told his hope in a report showing that almost all lend-lease food in January and February went to Russia and Great Britain—in about equal proportions.

Whether Mr. Stettinius' hopes can be realized will depend to a great extent on the production and distribution direction job to be done in Washington by Mr. Davis, whose first assignment will be the recruiting of a land army for meeting 1943 crop goals.

Taking office today, Mr. Davis immediately called into conference Agricultural Labor Administration officials, including Wayne Darrow.

Although Claude R. Wickard for the time being retains the title of Secretary of Agriculture and the regular duties of that department, Mr. Davis took over the emergency job of increasing food supplies and seeing they get to civilian and military consumers efficiently enough to fill lend-lease commitments.

A possibility that Mr. Wickard may be eased out of the Agriculture Department entirely by assignment to a foreign roving commission was raised here today. The commission would take him to Russia, England, North Africa and possibly to other countries for a first-hand study of ways of increasing food output.

The last instance when President Roosevelt sought to clean up a domestic administrative problem by sending an ousted official to Europe was in the case of Charles F. Palmer, Federal Housing Coordinator, sent to England to study housing when he was replaced at home by John B. Blandford, Jr.

Small Ratio to Allies

Mr. Stettinius' report showed that the United States is still shipping abroad only a small portion of food, compared with domestic consumption.

He reported:

Pork was shipped abroad at the rate of 116 pounds out of every 1,000 pounds, compared with 98 pounds last year.

Beef is being shipped at the rate of 10 pounds out of every 1,000, compared with two pounds last year.

Because of unusually heavy shipments in January, lamb was sent abroad at the rate of 219 pounds out of every 1,000 com-

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By a Staff Artist

How Mareth Line Was Smashed

White arrows indicate how Allied forces smashed the formidable Mareth Line defenses and now are seeking to close in on Marshal Erwin Rommel's fleeing Axis army and prevent it from making a juncture with Axis troops in Tunis and Bizerte. The Mareth Line was smashed in three main thrusts.

American columns push forward to cut retreat of German Army—U. S. Navy force routs Japanese warships off Aleutians—High officers at Washington parley map drive against Japanese.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

General Montgomery's British Eighth Army has cracked the Mareth Line.

Marshal Rommel's garrison troops are fleeing northward under bomb-filled skies. They have suffered heavy losses.

The breakthrough came on a 25-mile front extending southward from the coast. The three key towns of the defense system—Mareth, Toujane, and Matmata—all are in British hands. Approximately 6,000 prisoners have been taken.

Other Axis forces which sought to halt the progress of the British flanking force at El Hamma also have been soundly trounced and are in retreat.

Further progress is reported by three American columns speeding toward the Tunisian coast to cut off Marshal Rommel's escape.

In Washington, a group of high-ranking Army and Navy officers from Pacific war theaters has just completed a series of conferences on plans for future campaigns against the Japanese.

A United States naval patrol force has compelled a Japanese task force of some strength to turn tail and run after a long-range action just west of Attu in the Aleutians.

The RAF has resumed its offensive against German submarine bases by attacking St. Nazaire following the greatest raid of the war on Berlin Saturday night.

In Russia, Soviet troops have captured four more settlements just east of Smolensk and have repelled new German thrusts in the Donets Basin.

Thus the high lights of a newsworthy and extremely encouraging week end.

The smashing of the formidable Southern Tunisian fortifications undoubtedly is one of the most sensational feats of the war. In attaining his initial objective nine days after the start of his offensive and in the face of a discouraging preliminary setback, General Montgomery may have advanced the invasion of Europe by months.

The big question now is: Will Marshal Rommel be able to escape through the narrow coastal corridor still open to him and join General von Arnim's forces in the Bizerte-Tunis area? We will be able to estimate his chances better when further details of the Mareth breakthrough disclose some idea of his remaining strength. But from present indications his hope of getting away must be slight indeed.

The British flanking force which went around the left end of the Mareth Line apparently was considerably stronger than generally was supposed. It now appears to be inside the Axis air base of El Hamma and only 15 miles separate it from the coast at Gabès, where the Germans are said to be ploughing up their airfields.

Farther north, General Patton's Americans are striking out anew in three complementary columns. The southernmost column, east of El Guetar, is only 50 miles from the Axis escape path. The middle spearhead, in the uplands near Maknassy, is only 28 miles from the coastal area. And the northernmost column is pushing out into the Kairouan coastal plain after capturing Fondouk, 52 miles from the port of Sousse.

Thus Marshal Rommel's retreat is threatened with entrapment from four directions.

In all probability, therefore, the Axis chieftain will now try to pull the bulk of his men out of the Gabès area before the British can cross over from El Hamma and then muster a strong striking force for offensive action against one of the American columns, while a rearguard seeks to delay the Eighth Army as long as possible.

Smashing Raid On Berlin Notes RAF's Jubilee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29 — The heaviest-ever raid on Berlin over the week end, when 900 tons of bombs, or twice the weight that hit London on any one night, crashed down on the Reich Capital, fires the imagination of those who experienced London's worst ordeal.

A "smashing raid" is the official description given by Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair to the Berlin attack during which only nine British planes were lost.

This week, moreover, marks the silver jubilee of the RAF as a single unified fighting service.

While the Air Minister was speaking hundreds more raiders were continuing the offensive with a heavy attack on the U-boat base of St. Nazaire. The offensive had gone on through Saturday and Sunday, with British fighters and American bombers co-operating in the now familiar "combined operations" against targets from Rouen to Rotterdam.

900 Tons in Half-Hour

Most of the 900 tons on Berlin were dropped in about 30 minutes. Coventry was flattened and all but knocked out by less than 200 tons dropped by some 400 bombers in the course of an 11-hour raid.

Anyone who has been in a heavy bomb barrage in Britain or who has fought to get one fire under control before another takes hold will understand what the Berlin attack must have felt like and how helpless Berlin defenses must have become.

The raid stands out as a landmark supreme so far in the tremendous task the RAF set for itself, namely, to hit back far harder than the Luftwaffe ever struck at Britain.

German Raid in 1941

On May 11, 1941, a severely battered London shook itself after hours of pasting from 450 tons of high explosives and fire bombs.

London's morning haze was thickened by clouds of dust and of tiny fragments of its blasted buildings. Casualties were higher than in any night's bombing—1,436 killed, and 1,792 injured. Great material damage was officially admitted.

We who were permitted that day to flounder our way through the ruins of historic and beautiful buildings such as the House of Commons and Christopher Wren's city churches, clung, like millions of dazed Londoners, to the consolation that tables would be turned one day.

Now on the night of Saturday and Sunday on the eve of this week's RAF silver jubilee, the RAF notched one more high mark, already for higher than some believed possible in the dark days of German air supremacy. And last night Sir Archibald paid fitting tribute to the RAF's quarter century of progress to become one

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

U-Boats and Aid to Russia Confront Allied Strategists

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—Controversy over the U-boat issue has reached a new high pitch here as the Nazis' intensified 1943 undersea attack gets fully under way in the Atlantic and, according to a report from stockholm received here, as Hitler takes over the highest direction of U-boats, now ranking as Germany's best hope of escaping defeat.

Special attention is being focused on the issue by new and fervent appeals from Russia for a "second front" coupled with some

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By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is reasonable to assume that the master policy for meeting the Nazi U-boat campaign, which was worked out in the recent conference of United Nations' top-flight sea and air officials, centers around the extensive building program of escort vessels presently in progress in the United States.

These ships, known as Destroyer Escorts or DE's, are the Navy's latest contribution to the suppression of U-boat activities, and are intended to take the "if" out of the generally accepted belief that convoys can be made relatively safe against U-boat attack if sufficient protection can be provided.

Some two years ago, the British brought out the corvette, a type of ship designed for convoy protection. These ships have rendered yeoman service. The United States Navy, in turn, laid down a large number of escort vessels designated as patrol craft, PC for short. These ships are of several different sizes, being designed for coastal and offshore work, respectively.

When it became apparent that more and larger vessels would be necessary to meet the augmented threat presented by the submarine, the Navy set to work on the DE project, and construction of this type of craft has been under way for some time.

Larger Than Corvette

The DE design provides a ship which is larger than the corvette but smaller than the modern destroyer. It is approximately 300 feet in length, 36 feet in beam, displaces about 1,300 tons, and costs about $3,500,000. In general, it may

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Kavanagh 'Calls' Men on Air-Raid Duty

First official move today of Acting Commissioner and Superintendent Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to fill in for Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, now on a temporary leave of absence after his indictment Saturday, was to request that the Massachusetts Safety Committee release officers of the Police Department from air-raid duties.

In dispatching Capt. James J. Hinchey to the office of John J. Walsh, head of the Boston Civilian Defense, Acting Commissioner Kavanagh said that because of the shortage of personnel in the Department he would like to see the department relieved of this duty.

Commissioner Timilty, along with six other high police officials, was indicted by the Suffolk Grand Jury Saturday on a charge of conspiracy "to permit the operation of gaming houses and the registration of bets." The others indicted were: Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Deputy Superintendents James R. Claflin and John M. Anderson; Capts. John A. Dorsey and Edward J. Keating, and Sergt. Arthur R. Eunson, all of whom accepted voluntary suspension.

Walsh Cool to Idea

Mr. Walsh, however, was cool to the idea and told Captain Hinchey, who has been serving as Chief Air Raid Warden, that he was reluctant to let any of the police go. However, while Captain Hinchey

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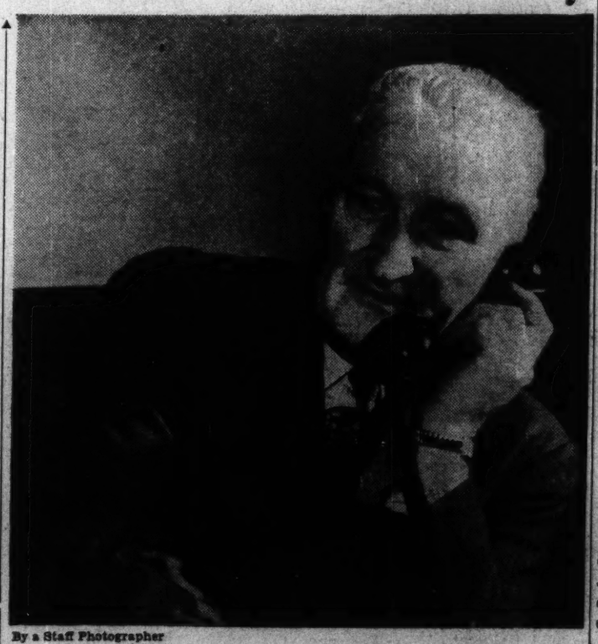

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Thomas S. J. Kavanagh Holds Dual Job

With Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty on a temporary leave of absence following indictment Saturday by the Suffolk County Grand Jury, Captain Kavanagh was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to act as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Boston Police Department. Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, also indicted, accepted voluntary suspension.

Sh-h, Milly, We Are 'Dumb'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29 (AP)—Elmer Davis and little Milly Jean Hafner have something in common—both find it difficult to explain things to adults.

Milly Jean had written the Director of the Office of War Information: "I am only 14, but it irks me to hear adults talking about something that they know little or nothing about. I have studied the system (point rationing), but I'm afraid an adult would resent my explaining something to him that he thinks he knows all about."

Mr. Davis wrote in reply: "Thank you very much for your recent note about the lack of adult understanding of rationing. We appreciate your dilemma, because we also sometimes find it very difficult to explain these things to adults.

"I think you had not better say anything because the adults you mention probably would not like to have their ignorance pointed out."

North Africa:

Mareth Line Broken By Allied Assault

The news that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Mareth Line defenses had given way under the incessant pounding of the British Eighth Army both on

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boy Waiter Again Tells How Grove Fire Started

Stanley Tomasowski, the 16-year-old bar waiter, who had testified last November before the Fire Commissioner that his match had started the fire at the Cocoanut Grove, today in Superior Court at the manslaughter trial of three Grove executives, repeated his story, as the State attempted to show that building and safety standards were violated by Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, and Jacob Goldfine.

On duty in a corner of the downstairs Melody Lounge young Tomasowski was told by John Bradley, a bartender, to fix a light which had gone out on a palm tree in his corner, the youth testified.

"The person seated there told me to leave the light off," he related, "but I said I had instructions to keep it lit. I lit a match after I got up on a stoll, turned the bulb in the socket and the light turned on. I blew the match out, got down and turned away. Then someone yelled fire and when I turned around I saw on fire the cloth draping the ceiling and the palm tree.

"I reached up to try to pull down the ceiling curtain but I couldn't because it was tacked to the ceiling.

"The flame spread across the ceiling like a breaking wave.

Fell Flat

"I felt heat on my face and I fell flat. I got up as people started to rush out of the Lounge and I yelled to the people to go through the door which the bus boys use to go into the kitchen. The fumes 'were getting me' so I thought the thing to do was to get out.

"Up one of the stairways I broke a pane of glass to get some air and then I succeeded in making my way to a small doorway on the Shawmut Street side where I ascaped," he continued.

Earlier today Herbert Schein, a waiter on duty in the Lounge, testified that during several weekends while he was on duty in that same corner, the bulb was turned out by members of parties.

Herbert Schein, a student at Middlesex University, who was an extra waiter in the Melody Lounge on the night of the Nov. 28, 1942, fire, testified today in the manslaughter trial that he had "difficulty in moving" in the room because of the number of persons.

Giving his version of what happened in the room where other witnesses had said the fire started, Mr. Schein said some 29 tables for four were filled, the 40 stools along the bar were occupied, and "there were at least 100 persons standing" in the Lounge.

He said that in previous week ends he had been assigned to the corner where the fire was said to have started. During his station there at least twice a month on Friday and Saturday nights a bulb was turned off by a "male patron" in the party occupying the table there, he added.

On the night of the fire his attention was attracted to that corner by a woman patron who said, 'look, a fire," Mr. Schein testified.

"The fire spread rapidly along two walls and on the ceiling," Mr. Schein added, who had described the ceiling as composed of "a blue silk-like material," and the walls as of a "grass material."

Joseph F. Dreyfus, also a Middlesex University student, testified that he was one of a party of nine occupying a table "which normally sat four persons," along the Shawmut wall of the main dining room. He said he had to sit two feet from the table, because the chairs would not fit closer.

Over objections by defense counsel for Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, and Jacob Goldfine, who are being tried for manslaughter as executives of the Grove, death certificates of Mrs. Adele Dreyfus, Mr. Dreyfus' wife, and Eleanor Chiampa, a 15-year-old member of the Dreyfus party, were admitted as evidence.

The defense counsel did not object to the fact of fatality but to the description on the certificates which attributed the fatalities to burns and inhalation of smoke "in the holocaust" of the Grove "accident."

Worked as Bus Boy

Anthony Marra, 15-year-old sophomore at Everett High School, testified that he had worked as a bus boy on week ends at the Grove. One of his jobs during his employment was manning of a spotlight in the main dining room, he said, although he was not assigned to that duty on the night of the fire, he added.

Leonard Walsh, who testified he began work at the Grove two years ago at the age of 17 as a bus boy, said he worked in the Melody Lounge on the night of the fire until 9:30.

Then Mr. Goldfine instructed him to help at the service bar in the kitchen, as he usually did every Saturday evening.

"And you were only 19 years old when you poured drinks," asked Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle.

"I only poured straight drinks," he answered.

Eleanor O'Neil also testified today that she was a member of a party of four who were caught in the Grove. She said that an extra table had to be put in the main dining room to accommodate her party because all of the other tables were full. Rows of tables on the dance floor were three deep, she said.

After someone hollered fire, she said she started for the Shawmut exit but fell in the middle of the floor where she laid for at least "20 minutes" when two men in the dark carried her outside. She said she spent two weeks in the hospital.

The death certificate of her companion, Joseph F. Swan, was admitted as evidence by Joseph L. Hurley, over objection of defense counsel.

Kavanagh Calls for Release Of Police From Air-Raid Duty

Continued from Page 1

agreed to carry on from his new job as Captain of the Charlestown Station, where he replaced Captain Dorsey, he hoped Mr. Walsh would grant his release soon along with other officers serving in air-raid duties.

Acting Commissioner Kavanagh said that the police had helped the Safety Commission establish a smooth-running organization and suggested that a committee or a suitable head could be appointed to carry on the executive and administrative duties.

All police captains were called into the Acting Commissioner's office early this afternoon for what he called a "routine" conference.

Asked if he intended to make a direct campaign against gambling, the Acting Commissioner said that "it is the duty of the department to see that all crime is reduced to a minimum."

Furnished Bail

Deputy Superintendent Claflin furnished $2,000 bail this morning before Judge Vincent Brogna of Superior Court. Surety was posted for him by George H. Wahn, 66 Arbor Way, Jamaica Plain, who deposited the money in cash.

All but Mr. Claflin posted bank books Saturday in surety for their release before Chief Justice John P. Higgins. Mr. Claflin was released on his own recognizance until this morning.

Smooth and efficient functioning of the Boston Police department was assured by Acting Commissioner and Acting Superintendent Kavanaugh, picked by Governor Saltonstall to fill in during Commissioner Timilty's leave of absence.

Captain Kavanagh immediately steadied his staff of some 2,200 officers, among which there was wild speculation as to what might happen to the force, by stating that there "will be no promotions, demotions, or shakeups."

However, the Acting Commissioner made temporary appointments to take commands vacated voluntarily by indicted station captains.

Moved up to the command of the Warren Avenue Station was Capt. Robert A. Lynch, who has been the night captain since the Cocoanut Grove indictment of Capt. Joseph A. Buccigross. Captain Lynch is filling in for Captain Keating. Replacing Captain Dorsey in the Charlestown station is Capt. James J. Hinchey of the headquarters bureau.

Other changes were: Sergt. Robert Dalton, Superintendent Fallon's chauffeur, assigned to the division of police garages; and Sergt. William Harrow, Deputy Superintendent Anderson's chauffeur, assigned to the taxi bureau.

The Suffolk County Grand Jury returned the indictments on the seven police officials last Saturday. Shortly after the indictment announcement all of them had temporarily severed connections with the department.

Governor Saltonstall rushed from his Dover farm to the State House where he called a conference. It was at this meeting that Commissioner Timilty asked for and was granted a leave of absence.

For several weeks the Grand Jury has been hearing a number of witnesses in connection with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's probe of Boston's gambling rackets.

Last January Dr. Harry Sagansky, along with a score of others, was arrested on charges of operating a fictitious lottery. He was indicted by the Grand Jury and when brought to trial pleaded guilty on the charge. He was sent to State Prison for two and one-half years and fined $5,000.

Only last Friday Dr. Sagansky was brought before the Grand Jury for further questioning at the same session at which Commissioner Timility appeared as a witness.

In a statement to the press Commissioner Timilty said:

"It is a good thing to have this matter at last brought out in the open. The public can then judge whether I am being prosecuted or persecuted.

"There is nothing in my public or private life or in my conduct as Police Commissioner that I am afraid to meet anywhere or at any time."

Tobin Seeks Street Fund

An additional $25,000 for the Highway Department today was sought from the City Council by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The sum, to supplement the regular appropriation, was asked by the Mayor after the Council had requested George C. Hyland, Street Commissioner, to hire additional men to clean Boston's streets.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

George L. Clarke will speak on "Life in the Ocean" at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Tuesday

Mrs. Sayward will lecture on "Enjoyment of Design," at the Museum of Fine Arts, at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Paul Bregor, pianist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

TABLE OF POINT VALUES FOR PROCESSED FOODS

No. 2—Effective March 29, 1943

PLEASE [1 pint = 1 pound / 1 quart = 2 pounds]

WEIGHT	POINT VALUES																
	Over 0 Incl. 4 oz.	Over 4 oz. Incl. 7 oz.	Over 7 oz. Incl. 10 oz.	Over 10 oz. Incl. 14 oz.	Over 14 oz. Incl. 1 lb. 2 oz.	Over 1 lb. 2 oz. Incl. 1 lb. 6 oz.	Over 1 lb. 6 oz. Incl. 1 lb. 11 oz.	Over 1 lb. 11 oz. Incl. 2 lb.	Over 2 lb. Incl. 2 lb. 4 oz.	Over 2 lb. 4 oz. Incl. 2 lb. 8 oz.	Over 2 lb. 8 oz. Incl. 2 lb. 12 oz.	Over 2 lb. 12 oz. Incl. 3 lb.	Over 3 lb. Incl. 3 lb. 4 oz.	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. Incl. 3 lb. 8 oz.	Over 3 lb. 8 oz. Incl. 3 lb. 12 oz.	Over 3 lb. 12 oz. Incl. 4 lb.	PER LB.
FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES																	
Canned and Bottled Fruits																	
APPLES (include Crabapples)	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
APPLESAUCE	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
APRICOTS	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BERRIES—all varieties	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CHERRIES, red sour	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CHERRIES, other (except maraschino type)	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
FRUITS for SALAD and FRUIT COCKTAIL	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
GRAPEFRUIT	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
PEACHES	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
PEARS	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
PINEAPPLE	4	6	8	11	15	19	23	28	32	36	39	43	47	51	54	58	15
All other types and varieties	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
Canned and Bottled Juices																	
GRAPE JUICE	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	14	15	16	4
PINEAPPLE JUICE	3	4	6	7	10	12	13	15	18	20	21	22	31	35	37	40	10
All other types and varieties	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	13	14	15	16	4
Frozen Fruits and Juices																	
STRAWBERRIES	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	26	28	32	34	39	42	45	49	52	13
All other frozen fruits	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	26	28	32	34	39	42	45	49	52	13
All frozen fruit juices	1	2	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4

Dried and Dehydrated Fruits	Over 0, including 4 oz.	Over 4 oz., including 8 oz.	Over 8 oz., including 12 oz.	Over 12 oz., including 16 oz.	PER LB.
PRUNES	0	0	0	0	0
RAISINS	0	0	0	0	0
All other (except dates and figs)	0	0	0	0	0

VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE JUICES																	
Canned and Bld. Vegetables																	
ASPARAGUS	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
BEANS, FRESH LIMA	4	6	8	11	15	19	23	28	32	36	39	43	47	51	54	58	15
BEANS, GREEN and WAX	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
BEANS, all canned and bottled, incldg. Baked Beans, Soaked Dry Beans, Pork and Beans, Kidney Beans, and Lentils."	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
BEETS (include pickled)	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
CORN	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
PEAS	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
SAUERKRAUT	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4
SPINACH	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
TOMATOES	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
TOMATO CATSUP and CHILI SAUCE	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
TOMATO PASTE and SAUCE	4	6	8	11	15	19	23	28	32	36	39	43	47	51	54	58	15
TOMATO PRODUCTS, all others	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
All other types and varieties	3	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
Canned and Bottled Juices																	
TOMATO JUICE	3	4	6	7	10	12	13	15	18	20	21	22	31	35	37	40	10
All other canned and bottled vegetable juices	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	13	15	17	19	20	23	26	29	31	8
Frozen Vegetables, Juices																	
ASPARAGUS	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	26	28	32	34	39	42	45	49	52	13
BEANS, BAKED	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	8
BEANS, GREEN and WAX	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	26	28	32	34	39	42	45	49	52	13
BEANS, LIMA	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	26	28	32	34	39	42	45	49	52	13
CORN	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	26	28	32	34	39	42	45	49	52	13
PEAS	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	26	28	32	34	39	42	45	49	52	13
SPINACH	3	5	7	10	13	16	20	26	28	32	34	39	42	45	49	52	13
All other, and frozen soups	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	8

OTHER PROCESSED FOODS																	
TOMATO SOUP (Canned and Bottled)	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
Other canned and bottled soups	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	16	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8

BABY Foods, all types, varieties except Milk and Cereals	Over 0, including 5½ ounces, 1 Points	Over 5½ oz., including 8 oz., 2 Points		
DRY BEANS (except Soybeans), Peas, and Lentils	Over 0, including 4 oz., 1 point	Over 4 oz., including 8 oz. 2 Points	Over 8 oz., including 12 oz. 3 Points	Over 12 oz., including 16 oz. 4 points
CORN ON THE COB	2 Points Per Ear			

The Following Items Are Not Included:

Apple juice.
Artichoke paste.
Beans, lentils, or peas held for sale or transfer exclusively as seed for sowing or planting (and not for human consumption) and marked or labeled in accordance with any applicable Federal or state seed laws, or, if none is applicable, in accordance with the standards stated in the Federal seed law.
Beans, lentils, or peas which contain not more than 10 per cent sound beans, lentils, or peas; and beans, lentils, or peas infested with insects or otherwise unfit for human consumption.
Bitters.
Bouillon cubes and powders.
Bread or cake with raisins, including brown bread.
Candied fruits.
Cane sirups.
Capers.
Cereals.
Chile con carne.
Chocolate sirup.
Condiment sauces (other than those containing a base of tomato products).
Corn sirup.
Date and nut bread.
Dates.
Dried figs.
Dried mushrooms (hermetically packed).
Frozen fruits and vegetables in containers over ten (10) pounds.
Fruit and vegeable dyes and flavoring extracts, fruit sirups and similar products (other than full strength or concentrated fruit or vegetable juices).
Fruit and vegetable juices in containers over one (1) gallon.
Fruit cakes.
Fruit flavoring bases prepared for use in the further manufacture of products for human consumption and consisting of a combination of fruit juice with one or more of the following added ingredients: acidulent, citrus oil, fruit extract or other flavoring material.
Fruit puddings
Gravy mixes.
Health foods with wheat, gluten, or other cereal or flour base.
Hearts of palm and hearts of artichokes.
Horseradish.
Jams, jellies, marmalades, fruit butters, and other similar preserves.
Maraschino cherries.
Marrons and nesselrode.
Meat stews, even though containing some vegetables.
Milk.
Mincemeat.
Molasses and bead molasses.
Mustard
Nuts, nut meats, and nut milks.
Olives.
Peanut butter.
Peppers and pimientos.
Pickles; relishes; pickled onions, tomatoes and watermelon; cocktail onions, mushrooms and oranges; and spiced cantaloupe and waermelon.
Popcorn.
Potato salad.
Root and ginger beer extracts.
Soft drinks containing less than 25 per cent by weight of natural fruit juices.
Soybean milk and soybean oil.
Soy sauce.
Spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, or similar paste products packed in hermetically sealed containers, even though mixed or combined with added vegetable sauces.
Spices.
Vegetable seasonings, including liquid and salts.

Instructions

To find the point value of an item:

1. Find out the net weight of the contents (from the label, if any).
2. In the line across the top of the chart, showing the weight in ounces and pounds, find the column in which this weight belongs.
3. Find the item in the listing of items in the column to the left.
4. The Point Value of the item appears on the same line as the item and in the column listing the correct weight.

All Point Values must be determined by weights. If no weight is marked on the item, the item must be weighed.

In finding the Point Value of a container where contents are given in fluid ounces, consider the fluid ounce to be the same as the avoirdupois weight ounce. One pint is one pound; one quart is two pounds.

The Point Value of any item weighing more than the highest weight bracket shown on the Official Table of Point Values shall be arrived at by multiplying the number of pounds of that item by the Point Value per pound of that item as given in the "Per Pound" column. Fractions of a pound should be figured in quarter-pounds. Fractions of a quarter-pound should be figured in the next higher quarter-pound. Thus, an item weighing 4 pounds 9 ounces would be considered as weighing 4 pounds 12 ounces for the purpose of getting the Point Value of the item.

The Point Value of a carton or package containing more than one individual container of the same item will be determined by multiplying the number of individual containers by the Point Value of one individual container.

Important Dates For Consumers

Today—Red food ration stamps marked A are good today and through April 30 for meats, cheese, butter, margarine, other fats and oils, and canned fish.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

April 4—Red food ration stamps B, good today and through April 30.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

April 30—Last day for use of blue food ration stamps marked D, E, F.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

New England's Ordnance Wares Exhibit Is April 2

A display of New England-manufactured ordnance, field equipment, and special fighting equipment, and soldiers on hand to demonstrate its use, is to be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Boston Post, Army Ordnance Association, at the Statler Hotel, Friday, April 2.

This most comprehensive display of fighting equipment will be shown between the hours of 2 to 7 p. m. and will include virtually everything manufactured in New England, with the exception of certain restricted and confidential items. New Englanders will be able to see everything from Ration K to a tank, the statement said.

The meeting is co-sponsored by the Boston Post, A. O. A., the American Society for Metals, and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

At the Association's annual dinner in the ballroom foyer of the Statler, Brig.-Gen. H. F. Safford, Chief of the Production Service Branch, Ordnance, is scheduled to speak on "Production and the Battlefront." Brig.-Gen. Burton O. Lewis, District Chief, Boston Ordnance District, is to talk on "New England Production."

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 28
2,000 gallons	1687½
1,500 gallons	1265⅝
1,000 gallons	843¾
500 gallons	421 5/8

U. S. Seamen Get Praise For Their Courage

"I never saw such courage as our seamen have. Nothing stops them. They talk about bombings and torpedoings as I talk about food. They've got the same spirit those Russians have."

Thus did Capt. Axel W. Pearson, who represented the War Shipping Administration in the Russian ports for four months during the past year, describe "the most important thing I have to report after all I've been through." Captain Pearson was a chief officer and Master for the Moore-McCormack Lines when he accepted an assignment to Murmansk from the WSA. On his return his comment was released for publication by the Office of War Information.

The ship taking Captain Pearson to Murmansk was attacked three times by air and submarine, escaping the first two. The third attack was successful. Explosion after explosion rocked the ship. "Down went the skylight, then the guns, then the smokestack and then the bridge," Captain Pearson said. "All of a sudden there was a loud roaring. All the tanks and all the heavy machinery were rushing out the stern of the ship. The ship lighted, reared itself out of the water, and then plunged to the bottom."

Captain Pearson was picked up by a trawler and brought safely to Murmansk through a blinding snowstorm that prevented the enemy spotting the trawler, he said.

Describing life in Murmansk, Captain Pearson said "We got bombs morning, noon and night. We had 14 raids in one day. I kept account for 38 days. We were bombed 168 times. Then I got tired of counting. Every day you could look out the window and see the bombers coming, one big one and four little ones. About the time they got as big as your hand, people would rush to the shelter. Even dogs and chickens went to the shelters. The stevedores work right up until the fires start. Unskilled laborers work until the smoke from the bombs is so thick they can't see.

"Russian soldiers, on furlough from the front, spend their free time in working on the wharves. The women, strong, big, and tough, do a man's work on 11-hour shifts. Everybody thrives on black bread and soup. Never a complaint, except against the Germans." He described the havoc wrought by the bombings and incidents developing from such occasions.

Bay State Guggenheim Awards

Eight Massachusetts men and women are among the 64 artists, scholars and writers announced yesterday as winners of fellowship awards by the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation in the organization's eighteenth annual series.

The Massachusetts winners are:

Miss Elizabeth McCausland, art critic, and member of the staff of Sarah Lawrence College. Project: A study of the status of the artist in America from colonial times. Miss McCausland, who was educated at Smith College, resided for several years in Springfield, Mass., where she was art critic on the Springfield Republican.

Miss Jeremy Ingalls, poet, and instructor of English, Western College, Oxford, Ohio. Project: Creative writing in the field of poetry. Miss Ingalls was born at Gloucester, Mass., and was educated at Tufts College. For six years, from 1935 to 1941, she was a teacher in the Gloucester High School.

Dr. Ray Allen Billington, associate professor of history, Smith College. Project: The writing of a history on the expansion of settlement in America, from the Atlantic Coast to the Mississippi River. Dr. Billington was a member of the faculty of Clark University, Worceser, Mass., from 1931 to 1937. Since 1937 he has been a professor of history at Smith College.

John Francis Hansen, teaching fellow in entomology, Massachusetts State College. Project: A study of the comparative morphology of all accessible genera, species, and especially type specimens of Plecoptera (stoneflies) in the United States. Mr. Hansen was born in Medford, Mass., in 1915. He was educated at the Massachusetts State College.

Vladimir Nabokov, Novelist and Curator of Lepidoptera, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University. Project: Creative writing in the field of the novel. Mr. Nabokov, who was born in Russia, was educated at the University of Cambridge in England. A distinguished scientist as well as novelist, he has published work in scientific journals as well as several novels, published in Russian, English, German, Czech, and Swedish.

Edward Ronald Weismiller, Teaching Fellow in English, Harvard University. Project: Creative writing in the field of poetry. Mr. Weismiller was a Rhodes Scholar studying at the University of Oxford for two years. In 1942 he took the M. A. degree at Harvard.

Harry Tuchman Levin, Faculty instructor in English, Harvard University. Project: A study of the technique of symbolism in American fiction, with particular reference to Poe, Hawthorne, Melville, and James. Mr. Levin was graduated from Harvard in 1933. Thereafter he was awarded the Henry Russell Shaw Traveling Fellowship for work in Europe. He was a member of the Society of Fellows at Harvard from 1937 to 1939.

Dr. Tilly Edinger, research associate in paleontology, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University. Project: A study of the tooth replacement in Amphibia and Reptilia, particularly primitive fossil types, with special reference to the history of dental succession in the evolutionary line leading from ancestral fishes to mammals. Dr. Edinger, a distinguished refugee scholar from Germany, was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Frankfort.

Goodwin Issues Call for Drive To Curb Speeding

An intensive campaign by police and motor vehicle inspectors to check speeding throughout Massachusetts was urged today by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to prevent a trend toward faster driving from becoming permanent during the coming summer months.

The Registrar's plea accompanied an announcement that 13 persons were fatally injured on Bay State highways last week. This was five more than the corresponding period last year and eight more than in the previous week.

The high toll, Mr. Goodwin said, indicated increasing violations of the Governor's executive order prohibiting a general speed exceeding 35 miles an hour and a speed of more than 30 miles an hour in the dimout area.

Violation of Tire Ceilings Charged

Prentiss M. Brown, Administrator of the Office of Price Control, Washington, today brought a bill of equity against Max Cohen, a used tire and tube dealer in Cambridge, in the Superior Court.

The bill seeks to suspend Mr. Cohen's license for a period of not more than 12 months because of alleged violations of the price ceiling on used tires and tubes. It alleges that between Aug. 8 and Sept. 30, 1942, Mr. Cohen sold 19 tires and tubes and offered to sell eight at prices in excess of ceiling prices and failed to keep records of stocks on hand.

The case has been set for trial on April 5.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold tonight; light wind.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Continued cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warning are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 6:22 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 6:45 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Air Raid Warden System Gets High Military Rank

Problems of civilian wartime were given a thorough going-over today as the Massachusetts Safety Council opened its twenty-second annual two-day conference at the Hotel Statler.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Towns of New York told delegates from civilian defense committees that a uniform air raid warden system is "of the greatest importance to military commanders."

Following German patterns used so effectively in the European invasions, he said creation of panics and stampede of civilians would be an objective as well as a serious military hindrance.

Colonel Towns asked that the public give the new regulations a fair trial before condemning them wholesale.

At the session on civilian defense, over which J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, presided, Lieut. Col. Russell E. Hamlin of the Regional OCD reported that civilian defense field exercises had proved valuable.

No Glory, Just Hard Work

"You volunteer workers get no glory and a lot of hard work," Colonel Hamlin said. "If you have learned to do nine out of ten tasks correctly, you can consider you have done a pretty good job. But," he added, "don't be surprised if the public only notices the one thing you do wrong."

Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, told the conference that "in planning for employment of women we must never forget that the contribution of a mother in caring for and rearing her children is the foundation of all our hopes for the future, and must be rated as equalling any other form of war service."

Miss Lenroot urged local communities to set up plans aimed at the care of children of working mothers.

The conference also heard from a former war plant employee, Mrs. Mary C. Currier, who declared "no woman should be hired to work in any shop if she insists on wearing what she chooses. There is not one chance in a hundred if she is that determined that she is going to be co-operative about any types of safety." Mrs. Currier is now state supervisor of war production in Vermont.

Working Mothers Last

Mrs. Currier asserted that mothers with small children should not be employed until all other sources of labor were exhausted. As for absenteeism, she said she believed the present publicity was misleading in that "a big pay envelope or a big check" is by no means the only reason for it.

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Director of Personnel and Labor Relations at the Todd Shipyard Corporation, described her experience with proper clothing for women industrial workers.

"Women," she said, "do not mind foregoing a glamorous appearance if the reason for it is explained."

Management, he declared, has a definite responsibility to analyze from the safety angle the job the women are to fill.

"Certainly women," said Mrs. Herrick, "can be as safe workers as men—and indeed my experience shows that they even set a standard for the men."

Enough Meat for Everybody Reported to Be on the Way

Continued from Page 1

stores last Friday and Saturday resembled a County fair in full sway, today were almost as quiet as a public library, with clerks wielding damp cloths and marking crayons as they erased last month's point values and substituted new ones. Many had not received their new point-value charts, and were obliged to rely on those printed in the newspapers.

Butter sales opened light, but fairly steady at dairy stores this morning, with eager customers parting with the first of their red stamps from War Ration Book No. 2. At eight points a pound, it was necessary for clerks to make change in point stamps when a customers wished only half a pound of butter. This was a new procedure, and the 1-point stamps were used for the purpose.

Appeals to the public to buy only one pound of butter at a time were made today by Eldon C. Shoup, Regional OPA Administrator, who reminded purchasers that, after the sugar and coffee rationing program got running smoothly, there has been an adequate share for everyone. "Don't try to use up all your butter coupons the first day," he asked consumers.

Working Smoothly

In general, the program was working out smoothly, however, and the only confusion seemed to be over the changed point values for the canned goods. While butter and edible fat sales had been frozen for a week, canned meats and fish went on sale this morning after having been "frozen" since Feb. 18. Supplies on hand were not large, but OPA officials felt that they would ease the drain on fresh meat in many thickly settled communities.

Yet, even with canned goods, meats, edible fats, and hard cheese now on the list of rationed foods, many items are still unrestricted. Dried prunes and raisins joined these, as restrictions were entirely removed over the week end. Still available without point coupons are fresh fish and poultry, eggs, milk, and cream, soft cheeses, and cereal foods.

Ninety-nine carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables were received at the Boston Terminal Market today, which reported normal shipments of most items except a few, notably peas and snap beans, which have been scarce for several days.

"Emergency Area"

Anxious to see that Massachusetts has its proportionate share of meat, the Massachusetts Grocers and Provision Dealers' Association last night forwarded requests to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Representative John W. McCormack, House majority leader, asking them to demand that the OPA and the Federal Department of Agriculture declare the Commonwealth an "emergency area," into which extra meat supplies may be shipped.

This morning, Malcolm McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Association, reiterated his concern that large drains on Western meat packing houses by shipments to New York City, Philadelphia, and other cities, might result in many Boston firms, which normally buy from these concerns, being forced to accept smaller shipment, or go without.

He said that, with the closing of the Somerville Packing Company, and with large shipments from Chicago alloted to other "emergency" areas, some dealers will still be deprived of their usual sources of supply.

Two Firms Get 'E' Award

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The War and Navy Departments announced today award of Army-Navy "E" pennants to two Massachusetts companies for outstanding performance on war work:

They are Carpenter & Paterson, Inc., Medford, Mass., and Wollaston Brass & Aluminum Foundry, North Quincy, Mass.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Nation Begins Meat-Cheese Rationing

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Wartime belt-tightening really hit home today as rationing of meat, butter and allied products began. New coupon costs on processed fruits and vegetables also went into effect.

The average American, who has been one of the world's biggest per capita consumers of meat, could buy pork, beef, lamb or mutton today only on the 16 points of the red A stamps in his No. 2 Ration Book.

Sixteen points will buy two pounds of steak this week—if it is available—but most persons will want to use some of those points to buy other cuts of meat and also butter, lard, cheese, vegetable shortening, canned fish and salad oils.

Meal-planning problems of the housewife were doubly tough today because many of the coupon values of processed foods that she tried so hard to learn during the last four weeks were changed this morning, some up and some down.

Some Items Reduced

On the bright side, she could buy prunes, raisins and other dry fruits and apple juice without coupons. She could also buy other fruit and vegetable juices and dehydrated soups at reduced coupon costs.

But the old standby of canned baked beans was higher in point value, and other increases made it more difficult to buy canned fresh lima beans, catsup, and canned applesauce, fruit salad and cocktail, peaches and pineapple.

Sample changes in point values:

	New Pts.	Old Pts.
Applesauce, No. 2	14	10
Fruit salad or cocktail, No. 2	16	14
Peaches, No. 2½	24	21
Pineapple, No. 2½	28	24
Grape juice, pint	4	8
Grapefruit juice, No. 2	5	10
Grapefruit juice, 46 oz.	9	23
Pineapple juice, 46 oz.	22	32
Other fruit juice, 46 oz.	9	23
Cannel fresh lima beans, No. 2	19	16
Canned dry beans (including baked beans and pork and beans) No. 2	14	10
Tomato catsup and chili sauce, 14 oz.	10	8
Tomato juice, 46 oz.	22	32
Other vegetable juices, pint	8	11
Dried soups, 2½ oz.	2	4

What Stamps to Use

Summarizing the kitchen rations in effect today, the coupon situation was as follows:

Meat, cheese, canned fish, butter, lard and other edible fats and oil—this week use only Red A stamps in Ration Book No. 2. This provides 16 points a person to be spent interchangeably for meat and the other items in this group.

The A stamps may be saved, if desired, and used any time through April 30 along with other red stamps becoming valid each week in that period. Expiration date of fifth week stamps has not been fixed yet.

Processed fruits and vegetables, canned soups and baby food—through March 31, use blue A, B or C stamps in Ration Book No. 2, and at any time until the end of April also use blue D, E. and F stamps. Note new chart of point values effective today.

Sugar—Stamp 12 in Book No. 1 good for five pounds through May 31.

Coffee—Stamp 26 in Book No. 1 good for one pound through April 25.

The problem of buying meat today also was complicated by the fact that many stores probably had none on hand.

Besides the scarce and uneven supplies of meat that caused rationing in the first place, the situation was aggravated last week because thousands of persons bought up all the hams, roasts and other cuts in sight for a last fling at unrationed eating. The Office of Price Administration expects quick restocking of retail coolers, but it will take time before the supply throughout the entire country is stabilized.

In the meantime, game, poultry and fresh are are unrationed. Also unrationed are soft cheeses [including cottage and cream cheese], milk, cereals, fresh fruits and vegetables, bread and other bakery products, corn syrup, figs, jams and jellies, molasses, olives, peanut butter, pickles, potato salad, spaghetti and macaroni, spices and soft drinks.

Then, too, there is no coupon rationing at restaurants, although public eating places are restricted by the OPA in their over-all supplies of rationed items and many establishments may restrict portions accordingly. The Government is considering a portion restriction of its own for these places.

The 16 points a person available this week on the red stamps must be weighed in consideration of the fact that most popular steaks and chops cost 8 points a pound; roasts, 5 to 9 points; stew meat, 4 to 6; hamburger [made exclusively from scraps and discarded cuts], 5. Sliced bacon is 8 points a pound, and the same value applies to butter and cheese. Margarine, lard, and other shortenings cost 5, and canned fish 7 points a pound. Slices of ready to eat ham were 11-point luxuries.

By Way of Economy

For coupon economy, there are spare ribs at 4 points a pound; pigs feet, 1; brains, 4 for veal or 3 for beef, lamb and pork; beef liver at 6 and pork liver at 5 points a pound.

If they are to be found, cans of fish may be sold again for the first time in six weeks, and small cans of salmon, tuna, shrimp, crab meat and oysters appeared to be 3-point bargains. This may ease some of the difficulties in Lenten menus, although balanced by the rationing of cheese.

Canned meats also went on the market again, with point values corresponding roughly to fresh meat coupon costs.

In the processed foods field, point values of juices were cut in half or deeper in most cases, with the biggest benefits on the formerly popular 46-ounce cans, whose sale had come to a virtual standstill under rationing. This size can of pineapple or tomato juice was cut from 32 to 22 points, and all other canned fruit juices were trimmed, in this size, from 23 to 9 points. Grape juice came down from 8 to 4 points a pint.

Spoilage Threat

Prunes, raisins and other dried fruits were taken off the ration lists temporarily [actually left on the official chart at zero point value] because of the danger of spoilage on grocery shelves in the warm months. Apple juice was made unrestricted because of a surplus apple crops which is expected by officials to be turned largely into juice.

The poupular No. 2 size can of dry beans, including baked beans, pork and beans, and kidney beans, which had been selling faster than stores could replenish for very long, was upped from 6 to 8 points a can. The same size of canned fresh lima beans was raised from 16 to 19 points, and tomato catsup and chile sauce were boosted from 8 to 10 points for the 14-ounce size.

Dehydrated soups got a 50 per cent reduction with the usual 2½ ounce package dropping from 4 to 2 points. Frozen foods were left unchanged in popular size packages, but some of the larger size containers were raised a point or two. Canned soups also were left unchanged, but tomato soup was set up in a separate classification in preparation for a possible differential between its value and other canned soup points.

In a special message to restaurants and other public eating places, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown commended most of them because of reports that they were voluntarily trimming down their menus to fit the new rationing system.

The OPA is cutting these places by 25 per cent or more on their usual meat purchases, and leaving the establishments to figure portions according to their own choice. However, the Department of Agriculture is considering a specific limitation on the size of restaurant meals.

Arizona Packer To Curtail Output

By the Associated Press

Phoenix, Ariz., March 29

The Tovrea Packing Company, Arizona's largest meat processor, served notice today it would curtail production 65 per cent by April 10.

Phil Tovrea, President of the concern, said it had been losing $3,000 a day because of ceiling prices on dressed products and lack of a ceiling on livestock.

Several smaller plants indicated they were considering suspending operations.

War Workers' Meat

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—A suggestion that war workers doing heavy physical labor receive bigger meat rations than other civilians came from Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota.

The Minnesotan said he thought the ration system, designed to furnish everybody at least two pounds of meat, cheese, butter and cooking fats a week, will prove sufficient for office workers and such.

At the same time, Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, said he could not understand why there is a meat shortage when there are more steers and hogs on the farms than last year.

Senator Reed had figures from the Agriculture Department stating that beef animals on the farms totaled 36,350,000 Jan. 1, 1942, and 38,412,000 on the corresponding date this year—a rise of 2,062,000.

The Department said the 1942 pig crop was 104,734,000 compared with 85,035,000 in 1941, and estimated that 75,000,000 pigs would be farrowed this spring as compared with 61,000,000 last spring.

Tank-Smashing Gun Announced For Use by U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Development of a new type of portable and deadly gun—the soldiers have named it the "Bazooka"—which can knock out tanks, pill boxes, or light mechanized defenses was reported by the War Department without details.

"It is revolutionary in design," the Department said, "it can be carted about in a jeep or a peep, or carried by two men at a dog trot. It hurls a high explosive projectile."

The weapon is understood to have proven itself in North Africa and has been reported, unofficially, to have been seen on the Russian Front.

It first was demonstrated to newspapermen last December but at the time permission to comment upon it was withheld. In the demonstration of the gun, an open breach weapon was fired from the shoulder by one man.

The Army said that "in addition to penetrating steel armor, the projectile will drive through brick walls and rock masonry with a blast effect. It will shatter cast steel and such material as bridge girders and railroad rails, and perform other seeming miracles. Before long the 'Bazooka' will be heard from on all fronts."

It was designed to be operated by soldiers who work as teams, one to load, the other to aim and fire.

"Raiding groups, tank-hunting parties and reconnaissance elements are expected to find it highly effective, also landing forces which may encounter pill box or mechanized defenses," the Department said. "In defensive action, the operators of the 'bazooka' will be recruited from among chauffeurs, truck drivers, ammunition bearers, orderlies, clerks, and mess personnel, so that other arms may be free to use their ordinary weapons and thus assure maximum fire power. All men in the service, however, will be schooled in the care and use of the weapon."

Millions More Like These Need Milk

French War Orphans Too Busy for Words

Before the Nazis overran all of France, the American Red Cross distributed milk and other relief foods to children in the Unoccupied Zone.

Food Blockade Falls on Women and Children

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Although both the United States and British Governments continue unreceptive to proposals for immediate sending of food through the Nazi lines—even to prevent starvation of children in occupied Europe—many individuals and organizations are far from satisfied with the official explanations.

Against the argument that no satisfactory system has been devised for preventing leakages of relief food to the Nazis, advocates of feeding marshal both a humanitarian and a diplomatic counterargument.

On humanitarian grounds, they hold that even the danger of Nazi double-dealing should not stifle activity of the United Nations in attempting to feed at least children and women in black areas of starvation such as crowded cities and Ghettos throughout Europe.

On diplomatic grounds, the advocates of feeding—now—believe that even the risk of food leakages to the Nazis should not blind Allied leaders to the fact which Herbert Hoover has summed up in substantially these grim words: "Dead children make poor allies."

Experience in Greece

Mr. Hoover and others who served with him in feeding parts of occupied Europe during the last war also insist that it is possible to work with the Nazis in assuring the distribution of relief food to conquered populations.

There are conflicting views on this point as regards experiences in Greece, the only area where the British and American blockade has been lifted to permit feeding of people actually under German military control in this war.

The State Department in Washington testified last August in the form of a letter from Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles to the President of the Greek War Relief Society in the United States, that:

"The Department of State has received frequent reports from its representatives . . . in close touch with the situation in Greece. . . . These reports satisfy the Department that the food has been effectively distributed through the organization of the International Red Cross Association and consumed by the Greek people themselves."

More recently, as reported Saturday in this series, Greek refugees have told American officials that up to 40 per cent of the relief food has reached Nazi plates.

Family Relations Affected

The effect of starvation on the children is not only destructive malnutrition, the effects of which on many can never be corrected even if food is ultimately brought in with the United Nations. It is also a break-down of the normal parent-child relation. Since the parents cannot feed the children, the children lose respect for the parents and the fundamental family relation is destroyed. The children's attitude toward the family may then become their later attitude toward law and society.

"Gangs of hungry boys and girls are swarming across occupied Europe, raiding farms, owing allegiance to no flag, recognizing no authority," said James Wood Johnson recently. Mr. Johnson was founder of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps which operated 120 ambulances in France until that country fell. "They know only the cult of force. Unless they are fed today these starving children may turn into the storm troopers of tomorrow."

It is ironic that these could be fed at the present time at no cost in any form to the American people. The captive democracies have large frozen balances in the United States which could be used to pay for the feeding. The Swedes have several hundred thousand tons of shipping tied up which they dare not risk in belligerent service but which they are willing to use to haul food to Europe if they can get safe-conduct from both belligerents.

Ample Outside Supplies

And there are ample supplies of food outside the United States which could be tapped if the shipping were available. Some could be obtained in South America, though Argentina has just gone through a drought.

In a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall on Feb. 20 to urge immediate feeding of the children of the captive countries, Norman Thomas departed from his prepared address to say that it might be a good thing if "we ask Argentina to do something for the children instead of forever begging her to enter the war."

On Feb. 26, 1941, Mr. Hoover publicly proposed a limited trial of relief in Belgium to 1,000,000 unemployable adults and 2,000,000 children, under neutral checks, with ships not otherwise available to the British, and at the cost of the small democracies themselves.

The Germans accepted but the British turned the proposal down.

Placed Before Senate

In June, 1941, a resolution was submitted to the United States Senate "that immediate steps be taken to formulate some plan to prevent this impending tragedy of mass starvation" and "That the Senate . . . urge that the Government . . . endeavor as quickly as possible to work out, in co-operation with the British Government . . . the setting up of systematic and definite relief for all stricken and hungry countries, beginning with Belgium where the need is most relief . . . with rigid safeguarding . . . so that no military advantage may accrue to the civil populations or armed forces of the invading nations. . . ."

This resolution received 37 supporting votes in the Senate. A similarly veined resolution in the House of Oct. 18, 1941 (House Resolution 245), received 221 signatures.

Meantime the British Government continued to send food through the German lines for its own prisoners through the International Red Cross. One million five hundred and eighty-four thousand five-pound packages of food were sent to Lisbon in 1941 and delivered by the International Red Cross to British prisoners in German camps. Though the figures are as yet unpublished probably a larger amount was sent in 1942. No question was raised as to whether the food helped the Germans by sparing them the trouble of feeding these prisoners, or of feeding them properly.

Indorsed by de Gaulle

Feeding was continued in Unoccupied France, and in June, 1942, Gen. Charles de Gaulle wired the "Cordinating Council of French Relief Societies" that:

"It is from the bottom of our hearts that the National Committee of Fighting France and I myself wish success to the relief societies . . . whose generous action must help the people of France to bear their trials and maintain their will to participate in the victory of the Allies."

Late in 1942 Norwegian seamen in New York made strong "representations" to their Government-in-exile urging through-the-lines feeding in Norway. They agreed, under urging, not to strike for this goal, but said they did not propose after the war to "have to go to the churchyards and find the crosses of their dead ones who have died of hunger."

In December, 1942, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America passed a resolution favoring action to save the peoples of the small democracies.

Support From Britain

In the winter of 1943 the left wing of political opinion took up the hue and cry against letting the women and children of the captive democracies starve for the purpose of saving democracy. The magazine "Common Sense" came out for trying to feed through the lines now. Mr. Thomas, the perennial candidate for president on the Socialist ticket, told this correspondent he was strongly in its favor and subsequently initiated a letter to ex-Governor Lehman urging such a course.

In February a round-robin of 43 leading clergymen of all major denominations came out for an immediate attempt to organize feeding in the captive countries of Europe.

Meantime the same attitude had developed in Britain. The Labor Party explicitly favored the proposal. Numerous daily papers including the Manchester Guardian declared publicly in its favor. The Archbishop of Canterbury came out in strong support of such a program. He said

"I am convinced that the schemes to which I give my support and which have been carefully worked out would not aid the enemy or hinder the war effort. I have reports of a growing bitterness and alienation from this country as a result of the blockade, which might seriously affect the aid that could be given to our arms when the time came. . . . I fear that at the end of the war we shall find a relatively vigorous Germany surrounded by peoples so weakened by starvation as to present an inevitable drawback to after-war plans. . . ."

Major argument for European feeding is essentially a Christian argument. Mr. Hoover has carried it to its logical conclusion in his book, jointly written with former Ambassador Hugh Gibson, "Problems of Lasting Peace." He argues there should be no food blockade anyway, for the simple reason that it does not work except against women and children.

But tossing away the Christian argument, which is a deadly dangerous thing to do, there remains for the United Nations—if they are united—a strongly obvious argument of self-interest. The starved children of 1943 can become the storm-troopers of 1960 as easily and as probably as the starved Germans of 1919 became the storm-troopers of 1935. Starvation is breaking down the family in the captive countries in Europe. Wild children are roaming Europe in hordes. This is a problem of lasting peace.

Food for Freedom
Sixth Article in a Series

Wallace Stresses Need For Postwar Solidarity

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 29 (AP)—The complete solidarity which the countries of the Americas must maintain in the postwar world depends on their finding the basis for a common welfare and progress, Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, said last night in an address to high Chilean officials following a day in which he received one of the most striking receptions ever accorded a visiting foreign official here.

Mr. Wallace made this assertion in replying to a toast by President Rios in which the President assured him of the Chilean people's "most loyal affection and most cordial sympathy for the immense sacrifices which your people has taken upon itself, and which the Chilean people wish to share."

The Vice-President said that one of the objects of the tour of Latin-American countries in which he is now engaged was to try to find the common basis of welfare and progress to which he referred.

The banquet for Mr. Wallace followed a huge demonstration in Santiago's National Stadium, into which more than 100,000 Chilean men, women, and children jammed to hear the Vice-President declare his belief that the dream of brotherhood among nations is about to come true in the Americas

They Like His Spanish

Mr. Wallace spoke in Spanish, and was greeted with thunderous applause and cheers. The meeting was organized by the "Union for Victory League," whose President introduced him to the audience with the statement:

"I present you with the best thing we have in Chile—the people."

A feeling of "historic responsibility" has been driven home to all people in the United States, Mr. Wallace told the audience. Thus only, he said, can the fact be explained that so soon after it suffered aggression, "a country devoted exclusively to the tasks of peace is today united and ready to eliminate the plague of Naziism and Fascism from the world."

Continental unity now has been added to "internal unification of my country," he said.

Calling Chile "a laboratory of American thought," he declared the Chilean people have an unusual "collective capacity to judge and face the tragic reality of our time—the gravest the Christian world has known."

Mr. Wallace added to his speech to say that the "arms of democracy will win," and that "Chile is a great land of democratic traditions marching firmly with the other democratic nations to assure victory which must be complete and absolute."

After the speech, women dressed in national costumes and carrying flags of the United Nations paraded and presented to Mr. Wallace a floral offering described as a message from the women of Chile to the women of the United States.

Another Step Forward

The century-old dream of true Pan-Americanism advanced a step further over the week end with the unprecedented spectacle of the second highest elective official of the United States addressing a Chilean Congress in the language of Spain, and doing such an excellent job of it that it brought prolonged ovation from his listeners.

Vice-President Wallace's speech was short, but he delivered it in Spanish at a joint session of Congress called especially to greet him, asserting that today mankind is in full revolution to achieve freedom from poverty, create international brotherhood and abolish the present significance of frontiers.

Mr. Wallace entered the chamber at 6 p. m. Saturday night to polite applause from government and church officials and 500 spectators, and left 30 minutes later amid deafening applause testifying to the popularity of the United States and its envoy who came here to know Chile better.

Senate President Florencio Duran Bernales welcomed Mr. Wallace, saying "your visit has significance exceeding ordinary formalities" because "you have helped forge the doctrine of equality among sister republics, removing old fears and suspicions and bringing forth a new faith in friendship."

Carlos Guiraldes, Argentine Ambassador, visited Vice-President Wallace at the latter's temporary residence here yesterday and later told newsmen it was simply a courtesy call. Argentina is the only nation in the Western Hemisphere which still maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. It is not on Mr. Wallace's South American itinerary.

Definitions Asked In Exclusion Cases

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has asked the United States Supreme Court for definitions so a final decision could be made whether the order excluding Japanese from the West Coast was constitutional.

Answers will establish basis for decision in the cases of Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi of Seattle, and Minoru Yasui of Portland. They appealed convictions on charges of violating sections of the military order providing for exclusion and control of Japanese, both aliens and American citizens.

Viscount Galway

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Viscount Galway, who passed on March 28, was Governor General of New Zealand from 1935-41.

He succeeded Viscount Bledsoe as Governor General of New Zealand, serving until the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall to that South Pacific post.

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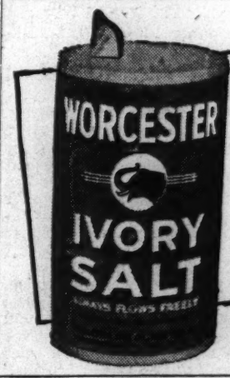

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BOSTON

Women's Activities: Sale for Blind

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Patrons of Boston's annual sale for the blind, who in past years have bought those irresistible little frog bean bags, will be glad to know that with the proceeds of their sale two years ago, the girl who made them was able to buy herself a radio with earphones.

She can hear only with the aid of earphones, explains Miss Rose Trainor, director of sales for the Blind Handicraft Shop at 73 Newbury Street, where this year's sale now is in progress, and her family had not been able to afford them. One can imagine what pleasure the set is bringing to one who cannot read, says Miss Trainor.

That blind workers in Massachusetts have learned to help themselves was abundantly evident to all who visited the shop today. Visitors on this opening day of the sale found a variety of attractive and skilfully made articles that testified eloquently to the manual dexterity which enables sightless workers to contribute in large measure to their own support.

The current sale, which is sponsored by the Altrusa Club of Boston, will continue through April 7. The Shop will be open on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. and from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on every other day except Sunday.

Massachusetts was the first state, according to William McCarthy, state director of the Division of the Blind, to establish a department which trains hundreds of sightless men and women each year to earn. This big sale, which is conducted with the help of charitable, religious, and social organizations, is a free service offered by the State. Every bit of the money taken in goes back into the pockets of those who made the articles, Mr. McCarthy emphasized.

One elderly man, for instance, practically supports himself from the sale of his handmade baskets. Large, small, round, oblong, painted, unpainted, you will find them in variety at the Shop. He knew nothing about making baskets before he lost his sight, but the State trained him thus to help himself.

What the blind can learn to do is a never-failing source of inspiration to those who can see. Miss Trainor told of one woman who —up until sugar rationing—was making such delicious marmalade that she could not produce enough to satisfy her growing clientele. She did it all herself, including picking over the fruit. She was very particular about that, Miss Trainor added.

Not only does the State train its blind to make the rugs and table runners, the purses and belts, baskets and brooms that are on sale at the Shop, it prepares them to go into industry. Today, for instance, several groups began a month's course which will fit them for certain defense work in the Westinghouse factory.

Mr. McCarthy also told of having placed blind workers in a factory in New Bedford, where they are splitting and gauging mica. "And we have 10 or 12 working at a torpedo station in Newport, R. I., and others in a clock company in Ashland which is now engaged on defense contracts," he added.

The Division also is placing many in jobs vacated by men and women who have gone into defense plants. As examples, Mr. McCarthy cited those working in the shoe factories in Stoughton and at Dennison's in Somerville.

In the workshops maintained by the State, blind workers, both men and women, are making brooms and mops for the Army and Navy, while girls are making pillow cases for the Army, according to Mr. McCarthy.

Tomorrow's sale will be in charge of the Christian Scientists. Mrs. Walter J. Bennett is Chairman for the day and those who tend the tables will work in shifts. Chairmen of the tables are: Miss Esther Dimick, Mrs. Frances B. Courchene, Mrs. Hollis R. Johnson, Mrs. Walter Falk, Mrs. W. Lowrie Kay, Mrs. James W. Hall, Mrs. James R. Vanderwarker, Mrs. Harold P. Hayward, Mrs. John N. Loud.

The church groups which will take charge on Wednesday include the Lutheran Ladies Aids, Trinity Church, Holy Trinity Church, the Catholic (Roman) Daughters of America, St. Paul's Church, and King's Chapel.

By a Staff Photographer

Merchandise and Aid at Sale for Blind

Mrs. Charles Bacon, member of the Salesroom Committee of the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury Street, displays some of the articles included in the annual sale which began today and will continue through April 7. Bracelets, necklaces, knitting bags, baskets, potholders, and dish towels are there in abundance. "Fido," at left, is looking for a job as doorstop, and his small companion, daintily clad in hand-knit dress and beret, hopes to find a devoted child admirer.

Women to Hear Labor Expert

Mary Barnett Gilson, internationally known as an expert on labor problems, will be guest speaker on the forum at the April Institute of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Y. W. C. A. on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Robert M. Hill will preside.

"Backgrounds and Foregrounds of Trends in Industry" will be Mrs. Gilson's subject. She is special mediation representative of the War Labor Board and Consultant to the Manpower Commission in Washington. Mrs. J. Stanley Pratt, Industry Chairman, will introduce the speaker.

Miss Estelle G. Marsh, Press and Publicity Chairman, will present five members of her committee, Mrs. Harold B. Neal, Mrs. H. Stanley Kinsley, Mrs. Henry F. Webster, Mrs. Warren M. Dewing, and Mrs. David Ullstrom, in a program entitled "The Press Committee Speaks."

Mrs. Herbert F. French, Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst, and Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood will also speak, followed by Miss Dorothy Dawes from the Massachusetts Nursing Council for War Services.

A film will be shown under the auspices of the Motion Picture Division, of which Mrs. William R. Walsh is chairman, and Mrs. Joseph E. Davison, parliamentarian, will discuss "Annual Meetings."

MacArthur Aide on Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Col. Carlos P. Romulo, author of "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines," and aide-de-camp to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, will be guest on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

The Chinese Volunteer Song and National Anthem will be sung tonight by Richard Crooks, tenor. Mr. Crooks will also sing the Volga Boatmen's Song, Dix's "The Trumpeter," and Schubert's "Serenade." Alfred Wallenstein will conduct the orchestra, playing Schubert's "March Militaire," two Strauss selections—"Music of the Spheres Waltz," and "Radetsky March," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

At 9 p. m. on the same station, Marian Anderson, soprano, guest on the Great Artists program, will sing Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart," "O Don Fatale" from Verdi's "Don Carlos," "Hills," by Frank LaForge, and a Negro spiritual, "I Was There When They Crucified My Lord." Donald Voorhees will conduct the orchestra playing Moussorgsky's "Gopak" and "Saltarello" from Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4.

Percy Faith's Orchestra will play the Russian tank song, "Forward to Victory" and Partichela's "Mexican Hat Dance." Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings Rodger's "Falling in Love With Love" and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, D'Hardelot's "My Message." The ensemble will be heard in a medley from Victor Herbert's "Red Mill," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Monday

Basil Rathbone appears as guest star on Ceiling Unlimited, in a drama on the value of split seconds in war production, CBS-WEEI, 7:15 p. m.

Cavalcade of America will present William Bendix in a comedy entitled, "The P-T Cook Writes Home," based on a letter written by a naval cook describing a battle of Guadalcanal, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Lana Turner and Pierre Aumont, new French star, co-star in "Crossroads," adapted for the radio by Cecil B. De Mille, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild Players will present Alice Faye and George Brent in "This Thing Called Love," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Tuesday

Ruth Mitchell, sister of the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, will describe her experiences as the only American women to live among the Chetnik, Yugoslavian guerrilla fighters, when she appears on the Victory Hour program, BLUE-WHDH, 2:30 p. m. Other guests are Brig-Gen Ralph Lovett, Chief of Operations, Adjutant General's Office, and Rear Admiral L. E. Denfield, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Personnel, United States Navy.

Social Service Meeting Planned

"Youth and the State in War and Peace" will be the theme of the Spring Conference of the Massachusetts Committee on Social Service of the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Christian Women tomorrow, at 10:30 a. m., in Eliot Hall, 25 Beacon Street, Boston.

Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Professor of Education and Chairman of the Committee on Adult Relations of Harvard University, will give the principal address.

Other speakers will include Dr. Mark L. Ball, Superintendent of the Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinsville, Mass., and Miss Angelina C. Alberto, a senior at the Framingham State Teachers' College.

Mrs. Robert Cody of Milton will preside, and Mrs. Arthur G. Robbins of Winchester will introduce Dr. Holmes. Arrangements for the Conference are in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Social Service, Mrs. Robert Cody, chairman; Miss Jane Wilson of Concord, secretary; Mrs. Herbert M. Marvel of West Medford, treasurer. The public is invited to attend this Conference.

N. E. Men Prisoners

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP) —The names of three New Englanders were included by the War Department yesterday in those of 192 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese, camp unstated. They are:

Connecticut

Private Vincent M. Carlson. Father, Axel Carlson, Middletown.

Rhode Island

Private Kenneth H. Carroll. Father, John Carroll, Hillsgrove.

Private First Class Stanley E. Urban. Sister, Mrs. Eugene M. Perreault, West Warwick.

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Messenger Work Giving Jobs And Raising Morale of Elderly

Several score of men working as messengers upon the streets of Boston today are actively demonstrating the evident truth of the poet's statement that "age is not all decay."

Approximately 40 of these messengers, whose ages range from 50 to 75 years, employed by the Minute Man Messenger Company, are aiding to maintain a service that war might certainly have hampered seriously, if not cancelled.

Many of these men have come out of retirement on pensions from their former employers, or are receivers of old age pensions. A clause in the pension law permits some of them to earn up to $15 a month without violating the conditions under which they receive pensions.

J. S. Montague, Back Bay, who receives the orders of the firm's clients over the telephone and assigns the messengers, said that the work has given many of these oldsters a new interest in life, a sense of being useful in a period when every possible labor contribution is valuable.

Restored Morale

Personally many of these elderly men testified as they came in from their assignments that work had restored their morale. As one old fellow put it, "I have gotten away from a feeling of rusting away."

Daily these men perform such assorted tasks as delivering packages from the department stores and specially shops to customers, picking up and delivering theater, travel and sports tickets, transferring buying and selling orders between brokers and their customers, and rushing news and advertising copy between newspapers, their staffs and clients.

In the heyday of the delivery service, when it had about 90 messengers of more vigorous ages and before enlistments and the draft took such a toll of its manpower, the firm used to deliver box lunches from a well-known Boston restaurant to its customers. Rationing, coupled with the scarcity of certain commodities, has now forced the restaurant to cancel its service. Recently, however, a Boston retail confectionery firm received about two tons of chocolates which is promptly had boxed and delivered by the Minute Man service.

Telegraph Operator

Typical of the older messengers is Wilbur Gillette, Back Bay, formerly a telegraph operator with the New Haven Railroad. Another one, Walter M. Perry, Back Bay, recently celebrated his 72d birthday. He was formerly connected with the Immigration Service in the Boston district.

One of the more colorful messengers is Leo J. Essman, of Cambridge, who has traveled world wide and claims to have shaken the hands of such potentates as the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary, Kaiser Wilhelm II, of Germany; Queen Victoria, of Great Britain, and King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy.

In fact, it is difficult to believe that this burgeoning business which has apparently found a solution to the manpower shortage, began in a depression. Charles Gibbons, of Stoneham, founder and president of the firm, now representing the 22nd Middlesex district in the State Legislature, was a telegraph employee.

Saw Opportunities

From his knowledge of the telegraph business, Mr. Gibbons recognized many opportunities for special services in the delivery field. So, in 1931, he set up his own messenger service. From modest beginnings it was built up by Mr. Gibbons until just before the war he had three offices, a staff of about 85 messengers, and three delivery cars. Eventualy, conditions brought about by the war forced him to close two of his branhces and conduct the business from 23 Province Street. He also got rid of the cars. Last year, however, he hit upon the plan of drafting overdraft age personnel to continue the services he had built up.

The scheme has worked well, for, Mr. Montague declared, in the absence of the proprietor, that the older messengers have taken their work seriously, are courteous to the clients, and get as much done as the younger messengers because they are more careful and accurate.

Mr. Montague and Mr. Munro, who run the business because they are on the "firing line," named three qualities they thought one ought to have to be in such an endeavor. "You have to be a combination appeaser-diplomat-expediter in this game," is how they put it.

War Production Training School Places 1,000

The War Production Training School conducted by the Brookline School Department is constantly increasing its training of women to help relieve the shortage of manpower in industry, Director Guy O. Edmunds of the school, said today.

Persons with a brief training in machine work are preferred, but even those without industrial experience will be accepted for special study. Mr. Edmunds stressed that there were many fields of service in which thousands will be absorbed for war work after brief training and urged citizens with spare time to enroll for full-time or part-time war work. The school, which serves as a liason group for the citizen and war factory, is located at 46 Tappan Street, Brookline.

Already about 1,000 people have been placed in industrial jobs from the school, the most recent being about 425 women trained as paid personnel for the Watertown Arsenal. While no similar paid trainee offering is available now, it is possible that similar opportunities may arise, and unpaid trainees, if available, have a reasonable expectancy of immediate placement, Mr. Edmund said.

From Greater Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in pulpits of Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole at Second Church, Boston (Unitarian):

"Our attention has been focused on the conception of prayer by experiences of two groups of men who found themselves on life-rafts in the Pacific, drifting about for days without food and water. These men turned to prayer, and found in prayer the answer of courage in the face of fear.

"And yet prayer is a problem for many people. . . . We cannot believe in prayer that is used as a magical device to make God break his own laws. Prayer is more than spiritual anarchy.

"Real prayer does not seek to thwart God's spiritual laws but rather to work with them, enabling us to find poise in peril, sureness of direction when we are uncertain. Prayer gives steadiness of aim, increases our certainty of conviction, provides an unfailing resource of courage, an inexhaustible power to endure and win through.

"It is significant that the only request the disciples made of Jesus was 'Lord, teach us to pray!' Prayer was the pattern of his life. In prayer he found the Infinite friendliness and the spiritual power to choose the cross, from which he made the noblest prayer, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

The Rev. George Murray at the First United Presbyterian Church:

"Man's greatest need is to be delivered from himself. As we increase laws for the regulation of human conduct we must increase policemen and law courts for their enforcement and prisons to house their transgressors.

"The law does not change man within and simply curbs external expression of internal desires. All the laws that human ingenuity can devise and all the economic adjustments of which we are capable will not bring us to a peaceable and Utopian world until something is done for man within himself. The soul of world salvation is the salvation of the human soul!"

Baby Daughter Gets Daddy's Decorations

Presentation of the Silver Star and the Purple Heart, awarded posthumously to Capt. Robert H. Landess of Milton for gallantry in action, was made this afternoon to his six-weeks' old daughter, Anne Hamilton Landess, at the Milton home of the soldier's father.

The action for which the awards were made took place at Djebel Murdjadjo, Algeria, Nov. 9, 1942. The late Captain's family requested that the medals be presented to his daughter. Col. Robert L. Collins, Director of the Administrative Bureau of the First Service Command, represented Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commandant of the First Service Command.

War Guidance Plan Ready for Schools

A new war guidance program designed to help Massachusetts schools lay a foundation for essential war occupational guidance and placement of young people, was announced today by Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education.

Known as the "Pupils' War Inventory Plan," the program provides pupils the simple and understandable way by which to evaluate their abilities in relation to armed services and war work. It also provides basic information concerning war jobs and services and gives students an opportunity in war service courses such as aviation, navigation, radio, automotive mechanics and other subjects.

Although the plan was worked out to be of immediate value to the war effort, it has been so constructed that it can readily be converted to use in postwar education, Commissioner Downey said. Responsibility for operation of the plan would be shared by the present school staff with teachers acting as counsellors to the students.

Teaching a New-Old Language

By a Staff Photographer

Mandarin Chinese Classes Held

Both the written and spoken language are being taught in popular classes at the Boston Center for Adult Education. Instructor in all of them is Peter Chih Jen Toong, shown here with a group of his pupils.

Chinese Language Is Taught At Center for Adult Education

A sign of the times is the popularity of classes in Chinese currently flourishing at the Boston Center for Adult Education. Announcing the opening of fresh classes the last week in May, the Center reveals that 125 persons are at present enrolled in these classes.

Peter Chih Jen Toong conducts the instructions in all the groups —beginners as well as advanced— and teaches both written and spoken Mandarin Chinese.

The idea of offering instruction in Chinese came originally from Miss Dorothy Hewitt, head of the Center, who last October tried out one class as an experiment to see how it caught on with public interest. The results have proved that she read the temper of the times rightly, for enrollment has steadily increased and many of those in the original group are still studying.

Mr. Toong, formerly dean of the Central Honan High School in China, is now head of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Boston.

Gardeners Cautioned on Seeds

Massachusetts' Commissioner of Agriculture, Louis A. Webster, has warned all potential Victory Gardeners to look at the labels of all seed packets or containers of vegetable seeds to ascertain whether they conform to State requirements for minimum germination.

Under the Massachusetts Seed Law, the Commissioner said, all vegetable seeds must meet minimum requirements of germination. Packets containing seeds below this standard must bear a statement on them showing the percentage of germination, he said.

Carrot seed, for instance, the statement continued, must have a minimum germination of 55 per cent [55 of 100 seeds tested for germination, for example, must sprout]. If the carrot seed has a germination of only 40 per cent, it must be so stated on the packet.

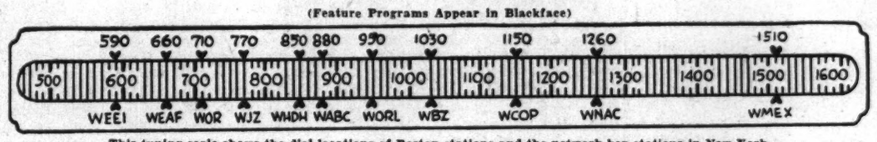
All seeds below the state minimum standards must bear a notice on them stating when the germination test was made, the statement said. The test must have been made six months before the seeds were shipped. Gardeners may obtain a list of germination standards for vegetable seeds in Massachusetts by writing to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, Room 24, State House, Boston, the Commissioner's statement concluded.

Bruce Thomas Talk

Bruce Thomas, war correspondent and author, will speak on "Second Front, Commandos, Convoys" under the auspices of the English-Speaking Union on Wednesday, March 31, at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street at 3 o'clock. Mr. Thomas has traveled in convoys and crossed the Channel with Commando raids. Recently he has been lecturing in England under the British Ministry of Information.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer's"	News report	Dress Parade	News comments	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Cowboy Songs	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Musical Highlights	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; R. Moss Interv'ws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	'Uncle Sam': OWI Prgrm	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott: food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Studio speaker
9:45	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	News: Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeym'n Hill": sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Hein Mate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang; songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America": sk.	orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30 Bright Horizons	"Poll of Hits"	"Snow Village": sketch	House Party: variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew, interviews	"David Harum": sketch	show	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister: sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler: talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Braves Spring Practice	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic and Sade: sk.	Leo Litwin, pianist	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45 "The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster: news	Marguerite Porter
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 We Love and Learn	The "Victory Hour"	"Guiding Light":	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	"The Victory Hour"	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News reports
3:00 "David Harum": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio String Concert:	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eric Johnston: 'Business'	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; Post	Joline, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Parent-Teachers' Forum	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	John Kirby's Orchestra
4:15 "Across Caribbean"	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Les Brown's Orchestra
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport Ensemble;	Fats Waller's Orchestra
4:45 Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Frank Foti, conductor	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sheelah Carter	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton; Music	Music; "Pink Lady"	News from Abroad	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Musical Revue	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Talks	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger: news
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers, songs; Hud-	"Confidentially Yours"	This Is My Story: drama
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	"You and the War"	son Strings; Apollo Club	Fred Lang, news	Just Bert'ling, songs
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms, guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com Prm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Velney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company":	"Information Please":	"Pass in Review": Army	Romance in Music
8:45 Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00 Burns and Allen:	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program, Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense": drama	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	"This Is Our Enemy"	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense": drama	Orchestra; Trumpeter	Fibber McGee and Molly	dramatization	Variety Hour: Music
10:00 "Jazz Laboratory"	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15 Raym'd Scott's Or.	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Network speaker	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00 News; Jos. Harsch	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15 Rideout: Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Rhapsodettes"; Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Time Extended For Red Cross War Fund Drive

The Red Cross War Fund Drive will be extended into April and will go on until the Boston goal of $2,145,000 is attained. The announcement was made today by Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's drive, at the report luncheon at headquarters.

He declared that he and his associates had been extremely reluctant to extend the drive beyond its announced termination date of March 31, but that contributions being $600,000 short of the goal made it seem imperative.

"Because the Red Cross War Fund is dedicated principally to the health, comfort, and recreation of our soldiers and sailors, there can be no alternative for us," he said. "We will not quit. We have every confidence that we shall achieve the quota."

The decision to continue the drive was commended by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, principal speaker at the luncheon, who said, "For you to quit now would be unthinkable.

"There has never been any doubt in my mind," the Mayor added, "that the efforts of your army of volunteers and the proven patriotism and generosity of the people of Boston would put this Fund where it belongs—well over the top.

"But these are no easy times. The Red Cross campaign in Boston has come at an inopportune time. We must buy bonds, we must pay taxes. There are other charities which deserve our support.

"But for just these reasons Boston should be given the opportunity to complete the job it so obviously wants to do well. On behalf of the men in uniform for whom this effort largely is being made, I will go further and say it must succeed.

"If the Milwaukees, the Pittsburghs, and the Baltimores of this country can go over the top, how confident we may be that the people of Boston will not countenance failure in this greatest of civilian duties.

"Boston has never yet turned its back on human needs. I want to express my complete faith that the people of this city will oversubscribe this gilt-edged investment in a happier postwar America."

Of particular interest was the presence of Coast Guardsman George T. Rhodes, an honor guest, whose ship was engaged in battle with a Japanese vessel one night last September in waters off Guadalcanal.

"I can tell you," the young Coast Guardsman said earnestly, "that the Red Cross is on the job wherever we go in this war. It's great to feel that the folks at home are with us every minute, even if they're thousands of miles away."

Word came to Red Cross headquarters today also that another Boston boy, Private Alfred Banis, motorcycle scout at Camp Bowie, Texas, had been helped by the organization. He has just heard through the Red Cross that his mother, imprisoned in a Nazi concentration camp, is alive.

Boston born of Russian parents, Private Banis returned with them to Lithuania as a child, but was sent back to the United States by his mother in 1937 to complete his education and establish a home for her here. The Nazi invasion put a stop to these plans, and Mrs. Banis was thrown into a concentration camp. Her son now awaits further details.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 30

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, March 30

11:30 a. m. — WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam: drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W42B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children," drama
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dannsant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Athletes"; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service
9:30 p. m.—A. L. Alexander's Mediation Board
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dan Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert: news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel," with Arthur Mann.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English, XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—4:30 p. m.—War Review, GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—4:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKK, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—A talk, GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Talk by S. P. B. Mais, GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News; Listening Post, GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKK, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue, GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service, GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Band Concert, TGWA, 9.65 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music, OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

WAAC Caravan to Tour 15 New England Cities

War Activities in New England

Fifteen major New England cities have been designated for stops by the WAAC Caravan, beginning April 5, in an unprecedented drive for enlistments in the Women's Auxiliary Corps, the First Service Command announced today.

Top-flight talent, including bands, harmony trios, soloists, dancers, and specialty acts, have been gathered from Army posts and Waac companies within the First Service Command, for free shows in the various cities. A similar attraction drew an attendance of more than 20,000 in Boston Garden a short time ago.

City officials have been asked to proclaim a special "Waac Recruiting Day," with a civic committee co-operating in an extensive program which in each case is to begin with a parade through the main thoroughfare at the noon hour.

Each afternoon, Waac officers will address women's clubs, which are co-operating in the drive.

Beginning at 5:30 p. m., the huge patriotic and musical show is to begin in a local theater or auditorium. At 5:45 p. m., a radio program will be broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, with local officials participating.

The schedule, as announced by the First Service Command, is: April 5, Lynn; April 6, Quincy; April 7, Brockton; April 8, Fall River; April 9, Providence; April 12, Haverhill; April 13, Lawrence; April 14, Lowell; April 15, Worcester; April 16, Pittsfield; April 19, Bangor; April 20, Lewiston; April 21, Manchester; April 22, Nashua, and April 23, Boston.

Included in the entertainment is the 48-piece symphony orchestra from Fort Devens.

After each show, music will continue, and a buffet supper will be served to prospective Waac enrollees.

Production Soldiers

Eight Massachusetts soldiers of production are among 157 war workers in 18 states who today were cited for national honors for suggestions to improve war production.

As announced by the Office of War Information, six of the eight are employed at Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River shipyards. Of the other two, one works at the Submarine Signal Company in Boston, and the other at the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company of West Springfield.

The trio receiving certificates of individual production merit were: William H. Gibb, Jr., Quincy, for suggesting that vertical ladder treads aboard a ship be spot-welded instead of arc-welded, thus increasing production from 10 to 30 ladders per eight-hour shift; Arthur J. Lavalle of Willimansett, G. & B. toolmaker, who developed a method for removing broken taps, studs, and drills from castings, and David Gate, Everett, an employee at the submarine plant, who designed a punch die which saves 2,000 hack-saw blades and more than 1,120 man-hours a year.

The other five receiving letters of honorable mention were:

Alvin D. Conley, Wollaston, in welding; Julius Boudreau, Quincy, metal fitters; Raymond R. Page of East Braintree, for two mechanical suggestions; Arthur J. Chella, Quincy, mechanic; and William Gough, East Weymouth, welder.

Of 389 honors posted by the War Production Drive Board since its formation last August, 124 are certificates of individual production merit, 258 are letters of honorable mention, and the rest are citations of individual production merit.

Portsmouth Honors

For leading all Navy yards during January and February in war-bond purchases, the Portsmouth Navy Yard this afternoon received the War Bond Honor Flag from John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who was a Manchester lawyer before taking his Washington post in 1940.

The Yard reported 96 per cent of its civilian employees contributing over $500,000 a month, which is approximately 12 per cent of the pay roll.

Navy College Call

To command students under naval training at colleges, the First Naval District has announced that 300 new officers are needed. Candidates must be between 35 and 45 years of age, possess at least a baccalaureate degree, have income commensurate with age, and present a military appearance.

Executives of organizations with experience directing large groups of people, State superintendents of schools, heads of school system in cities over 35,000, and deans and assistant deans of colleges generally can meet requirements, it was pointed out.

Stars Play Part in Good Neighbor Act

A visit by a group of eminent Mexicans to Boston and Harvard University for the week beginning April 5 is to mark another step in "good neighbor" relations fostered through a joint liking for astronomy, the University announced over the week end.

As a result of these relations, Mexico has a new national observatory at Tonanzintla in the State of Puebla.

In the Mexican group will be Dr. Gonzalo Bautista, Governor of the State of Puebla, Ambassador Castillo Nejera, Señor Luis Enrique Erro, Director of the National Observatory, Dr. Carlos Graef, Assistant Director, and Señor Salvador Duhart, First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy.

All Result of a Hobby

Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, and others at Harvard, are scheduled to entertain the visitors. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences is to hold a special meeting in their honor.

Señor Erro, according to the Harvard statement, was a hobbyist in astronomy, when he was First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington a decade ago. He made frequent trips to Harvard to see its observatory and under the tutelage of Dr. Shapley became an active amateur astronomer.

When Señor Erro returned to Mexico he built a small observatory and named it the "Annie J. Cannon Observatory" in honor of Harvard's Miss Cannon.

Later Señor Erro conceived the idea of a national observatory and got the approval of President Avila Camacho of Mexico for the project. Dr. Bautista gave the site at Tonanzintla and promised that the State of Puebla would care for construction of the buildings, roads, and grounds.

Harvard to the Rescue

When war scarcities threatened to interfere with the Mexican plans for a Schmidt telescope similar to the one at Harvard's Oak Ridge Station, Harvard Observatory stepped into the breach. The Observatory constructed the mounting and tubing for the telescope at cost, while a Connecticut optical firm ground the lens in its spare time. In January, 1942, a truck left Cambridge with the telescope and its fittings in time to be set up for the scheduled opening of the observatory in Mexico in February. Dr. George Z. Dimitroff of Harvard, and associates, set up the telescope.

Twenty-five American natural scientists helped to celebrate the opening of the observatory by taking part in an Inter-American Astrophysical Congress under the sponsorship of the Mexican Governor.

'. . . The Cupboard Was Bare'

By a Staff Photographer

Buying Rush 'Cleans Out' Blackstone Street Markets

Pre-ration rushes for meat supplies by Boston consumers left most of the stores in the downtown market area entirely cleaned out, and this morning many were closed. The Office of Price Administration has declared the State on an emergency basis, and large shipments are reported to be on the way to Boston from western packing houses. The now-empty display cases should look better by midweek, it was hinted.

Workers in New Bedford To Settle Union Rivalry

The biggest clash that has occurred between rival textile unions in any locality in the country will be settled March 31 by an election in 11 mills in New Bedford, Mass., conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Choice will then be made by 15,000 textile workers between the textile union of the American Federation of Labor, which now has an agreement with the mills, the textile union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which seeks to oust its competitor, and no union.

The 11 mills will constitute a single voting unit.

"In view of the intense rivalry between the two national labor organizations during the past five years, the record of peaceful determination of representation questions by the National Labor Relations Board in New England indicates the extent to which the Act creating the Board has fostered orderly processes in place of interruptions to production," commented Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB.

"Since the regional office of the NLRB began to operate under the present statute in 1935, it has conducted 757 elections. While in 1937, 27,000 workers cast ballots in these elections, in 1942 the number increased to 89,000."

While 1941 was slightly larger in elections than 1942, both of these last two years brought the peak in labor board elections in this region. Each had more elections and more voters than all of the previous six years, inclusive.

The trend has switched from a majority of cases having to do with charges of unfair labor practices to petitions for elections, Dr. Myers pointed out. In the earlier period of the National Labor Relations Act, when the law was new, there were many more complaints of employers dealing with their employees in violation of the Act.

For instance, in 1937 out of 649 cases filed here, 78 per cent consisted of charges of unfair labor practices, and only 22 per cent called for elections. In contrast, last year saw only 36 per cent of cases of alleged violation of the Act, while the balance of 64 per cent called for elections to determine a collective bargaining agency.

$1,250,000 Spent For War Bonds By The Sons of Italy

Local Massachusetts lodges of the Sons of Italy in America have purchased more than $1,250,000 in U. S. War Bonds, it was revealed in a report made this week end to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The Grand Lodge itself accounts for $250,000 of these bonds.

Judge Felix Forte, who is Supreme Venerable of the national association, commented that the Massachusetts lodges are to be congratulated upon this impressive showing. He urged them to do their part to help win the war, to help "those in Italy to liberate themselves," and to see that the "Roosevelt seven-point program is carried out."

At a conference of the lodges yesterday, a communication was read from Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff, disclosing that Salvatore Leccese of Cambridge was the first member of the Sons of Italy to be killed in the war—in action at Guadalcanal.

Gasoline Stations Will Distribute V Garden 'Maps'

Gasoline companies which once distributed road maps as part of their service today continue with the service but some of the road maps are now being converted to Victory Garden guides.

The Colonial Beacon Oil Company has announced that a Victory Garden Guide for New England will be off the presses this week and available to company stations in New England.

Maine Farm and Home Week Takes Up Agricultural Issues

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 29—Maine farmers attending the annual University of Maine Farm and Home Week which closed Thursday heard a speaker call labor, gas, tires and supplies "our worst problems, and labor as our first problem."

The speaker was Frank Lord of Kezar Falls, poultry producer, who talked at a panel discussion following Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Mass., National Grange's High Priest of Demeter.

"How Adolf Hitler must laugh whenever a strike occurs, property is blown into atoms and faulty construction sends grave fliers to their doom," Mr. Gardner said.

Pointing out several inconsistencies which were weakening the home front, he said one of the worst was the loss of balance between industry and agriculture. He also scored the apparent unwillingness of all concerned to reach a "sensible compromise" which would yield the farmer a fair return and thus avert an impending food shortage.

Taking a more optimistic tone, Mr. Lord said he saw the labor situation being eased with "some young fellows who are married and have children and who formerly worked around farms return to the soil from nonessential jobs."

"Washington has just awakened to the fact that the farmer exists, and county war boards have come to the rescue to a great extent in gas, tires and supplies. Our Yankee ingenuity will settle the other problems that arise."

Pointing to another inconsistency, Mr. Garner said the OPA had placed restrictions on churches, granges and other groups in their use of sugar and other supplies for serving suppers, while increasing allotments of sugar to taverns by 25 per cent.

At the opening of the annual event earlier in the week, Mrs. Mary Additon of Auburn and Mrs. Cleora Adams of East Sumner were honored as outstanding homemakers. "Few women have mothered more children than Mrs. Additon," the citation said. "Four children of your own, five orphan grandchildren and five orphan boys who are not related to you have profited by your motherly guidance and care."

Of Mrs. Adams, manager of a large poultry farm, the citation said, "Whether as botanist, mountain climber, gardener, teacher or photographer of nature in color, you have taught people to recognize the beauty that lies at hand in common things."

As outstanding farmers the University honored Henry O. Nichols of Harrington, President of the Washington County Farm Bureau and County U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board, who operates a large truck gardening, seed potato and dairy farm, and Arthur Ray Thompson of Prentiss, President of the Penobscot County Farm Bureau and Bangor Production Credit Association, operator of a farm of 100 acres of potatoes, 75 acres of oats, 150 acres of hay, a large Holstein herd and other livestock.

Jobless Benefit

An agency which had its roots in Federal Government has lashed out at "a bold disregard of the rights of once sovereign states." This charge, contained in the annual report of the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission submitted by Myron E. Bennett, employers' representative, and Charles E. Fortin, employees' representative, brands recent attempts to federalize state unemployment compensation commissions as steps "towards illegal seizure of the more than $3,000,000,000 now on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the states for unemployment benefit purposes.

Legislature

The Maine Legislature, speeding its efforts to save energy in wartime, put in a long week with the hope of adjourning next Saturday, April 3. Most of Gov. Sumner Sewall's administration recommendations, including teacher and State police salary raises, increased old age benefits, and numerous adjustments in departmental financing, have received his signature.

Most vexing problems remaining were general salary raises to avert migration to war industry, and a million dollar postwar planning program which has been on the table for several weeks. State workers have organized into an association, a minority union affiliation, and the majority simply some association looking after their interests, but in no way seeking to force the hand of the Governor or Legislature.

The Legislative Salaries and Fees Committee reported unfavorably on a blanket 15 per cent increase on all wages and salaries, but it came out in support of the proposed budget which State Finance Commissioner Julian A. Mossman said contains adjustments to allow for wage increases in all departments, the departmental head to recommend increases on a merit basis.

8 War Workers Win WPB Honors

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Eight Massachusetts war workers were among 157 from 18 states named by the War Production Board today as winners of national honors for suggestions to improve and increase production.

Winners of certificates of individual production merit, and their suggestions, were:

William J. Gibb, Jr., Fore River Yard, Bethlehem Steel Company, Shipbuilding Division, Quincy; a suggestion that vertical ladder treads be spot welded instead of arc welded to sides in all Government ships.

Arthur J. Lavalle, toolmaker, Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, West Springfield; a new method for removing broken taps, studs and drills from aluminum and bronze castings.

David Cate, Submarine Signal Company, Boston; a punch die, which cuts hinges to desired length.

Letters of honorable mention were sent to the following for these suggestions:

William Gough, welder, Fore River shipyard, Quincy; an improved method of attaching a channel strongback to deck or bulkhead plating when strongbacking for assembly.

Alvin D. Conley, Fore River; an improved design for an impact hand end welding machine for use on insulation quilting bolts.

Julius Boudreau, Fore River; an improvement in the method of shaping flanges on steel door frames.

Raymond R. Page, mechanic Fore River; charts to be used to classify standard size sheets in making bins for sheet metal, and a device for use on sheet metal punching machines.

Arthur J. Chella, Fore River; a jig for the assembly of vertical ladder stringers and treads preparatory to spot welding.

Weymouth Cash Headed for Bonds

Plans of Weymouth Town officials to use $60,000 in surplus cash for the purchase of an aerial ladder truck for the fire department, and to aid in reducing the Weymouth tax rate, have failed to gain the approval of State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long. He urged that Weymouth, as well as other communities in the state, invest all surplus cash in United States war bonds.

Chairman Raymond E. Stein, of the Town's Appropriation Committee, said that Mr. Long's insistence that unexpended balances be turned into war bonds might soon necessitate a special Town meeting to consider investing $259,132 in the local treasury surplus account in war bonds. Although the reserve funds might not be used to reduce the tax rate, Mr. Stein indicated that there is sound reasoning to believe that the local rate for 1943 may be lowered from the current rate of $25.50 to at least $23.

Ad Men to Hear Treasury Official

John Lawrence Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, is scheduled to tell a first-hand story of the job of financing the war at the regular weekly luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, tomorrow, at the Statler Hotel, 12:15 p. m.

Tax levies and public borrowing, the two major sources of Treasury income, are to be discussed by Mr. Sullivan. He is scheduled to relate the meaning of the $210,000,000,000 debt limit, the drive for thirteen billion dollars in war bonds set for April, and to state the monthly savings bond quotas for 1943.

Note: We believe that those who don't offend will be interested in our effort in their behalf and those who do will appreciate the point we are trying to make
LET'S SMOTHER MOTHER—
THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY!

SOUNDS rather rough, eh?

But it's really what a thoughtless group of youths (equally divided as to sex) said, in substance, last Saturday afternoon when one of our conductors requested them to refrain from smoking in a coach.

The coach was well filled with men, and women and children.

"No smoking"—read a sign at either end of the car. The Conductor came through picking up the tickets. Nine passengers were smoking. Five immediately extinguished their cigarettes when the Conductor pointed out the signs. The other four—two men and two women, protested.

"Aw, this is a free country—we'll smoke where we please" was the plaint of one. "If they don't like it, why don't they ride in some other car?" asked one of the women. "Don't be so old-fashioned."

It didn't matter, apparently, to them that an elderly lady in an adjoining seat was coughing from the smoke. It didn't matter to them, apparently, that other men and women in the coach are among those unfortunates or fortunates (take your choice) who actually suffer when they are in a room filled with smoke. No sir, this "is a free country."

The 16,000 men and women who are the Boston and Maine Railroad aren't a bunch of prudes. The "smoking in smoking cars ONLY" rule on the Boston and Maine is a rule the majority of our passengers still tell us they wish we would enforce. We try to.

We're sure if any of the thoughtless persons who insist on lighting tobacco in non-smoking cars on trains had guests at home they wouldn't fill a room full of tobacco smoke, if their guests objected. With 70 to 80 persons in an average coach, more often than not many among them are those whom tobacco smoke annoys.

So, the next time you travel by train and feel like a smoke, won't you please remember that you are a lady or a gentleman? As such you should be considerate of others. You wouldn't want some other passenger to annoy you—why insist on annoying them?

Even if you don't feel like walking to the cars we provide especially for smoking, waiting a half hour—or even an hour or two for "another smoke" really isn't too tough. It's far better than making someone miserable.

Thank you.

Boston and Maine

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS - ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

British Army Cracks Mareth Line

Continued from Page 1

land and in the air was contained in an official announcement from Allied headquarters in North Africa.

Scattered pockets of resistance were left behind, but Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's infantrymen were said to be mopping them up, one by one, as Allied aerial squadrons joined ground forces in powerful attacks along the Axis escape corridor.

The Mareth Line broke on a 25-mile front at three points, ranging from 20 to 30 miles from the Axis supply port of Gabès.

Beset by powerful forces forward and the desert flanking column at El Hamma in his rear, Marshal Rommel yielded Mareth, Matmata and Toujane at the northern end of the Mareth fortifications Sunday and dispatches said that every strong point of that 40-mile-long Little Maginot Line was in Allied hands.

They were wrested from the enemy in some of the fiercest combats of the war—combats in which more than 6,000 German and Italian soldiers were captured. Thousands of tons of bombs had been loosed upon the line by day and by night to supplement continual heavy artillery barrages.

Dispatches from Cairo, Egypt, said it was officially announced that Axis air fields protecting Gabès were being plowed up, which would be a sure sign that Marshal Rommel intended to abandon that area to the Allies.

Since air protection would be necessary for a Dunkirk escape by Marshal Rommel's army through Gabès, any further withdrawal probably would mean he intended to attempt a fighting retreat for 200 miles or more up the coast to a junction with the command of Col. Gen Jürgen von Arnim in the Tunis-Bizerte region.

Threatening his escape corridor for a stretch of 100 miles were the United States troops of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., pushing toward the coast from newly captured Fondouk, Maknassy, and El Guetar.

U. S. Infantrymen Press Forward

Field dispatches said American infantrymen smashed forward before dawn Sunday in an attack from El Guetaria Pass toward the last important high ground between them and the Gulf of Gabès. First reports told of the capture of 30 prisoners, and said the chief opposition was from Italian mortars.

The southern front developments were coupled with Allied gains both at the center and in the north.

"In the Maknassy and Fondouk areas (to the north) our patrols were very active," the Allied communiqué announced.

"In the north, in the Djebel Abiod area (some 50 miles southwest of Bizerte) local advances were made and a considerable number of prisoners were taken." This referred to operations by the British First Army.

The attack upon El Hamma, which cut to 15 miles the Axis corridor past Gabès, was made with "the powerful and very effective support of our air forces," the Allied communiqué said.

It reported the enemy lost heavily in tanks, guns, and motor transport as well as men.

"Many Germans were taken prisoner," it said. "Fierce fighting continued in this area during March 27, with our troops making good progress.

"The whole of the strong organized defenses of the Mareth positions are now in our hands and our troops on March 28 occupied Mareth, Toujane, and Matmata."

German Communiqué Indicates Retreat

The German High Command announced that while Allied attempts to encircle Axis troops in Southern Tunisia had been frustrated "German and Italian formations systematically moved into new positions in this front sector." This is the phraseology usually employed when German forces are withdrawing.

"Enemy forces were repulsed everywhere and heavy losses were inflicted on them," said the communiqué, broadcast from Berlin.

It told of "energetic counter-attacks" by German troops.

Military commentators at Allied headquarters said the Mareth offensive eclipsed the storming of the El Alamein line. It involved a hard forced march around the line's end and construction of a road under heavy fire to let vehicles get across a great gulch known as the Wadi Zigzaou for the initial frontal assault.

At points the steep embankments on the enemy's side of the Wadi were scaled by infantrymen with ladders.

British ground forces in the El Hamma area moved up after a terrific air attack Friday afternoon. The attack was so intense that even elite German troops were thrown into confusion and broke under the strain.

Bombs of one raiding formation still were bursting as planes of the succeeding formation arrived over the targets. From 80 to 100 Axis vehicles were destroyed.

The aerial bombardment was followed up by an artillery shelling and finally by a rifle and bayonet attack.

There was little fight left in many Germans when the final ground assault was made, though some, in well protected areas, battled to the end. It was the hour which the British desert fighters had been awaiting since General Montgomery dispatched them around the southern end of the Mareth Line last week in a sweeping flanking movement.

In the Air:

Allied Bombers Blast Reich Round Clock

The British Air Ministry described Sunday night's RAF raid on the submarine base at St. Nazaire as a "concentrated attack."

Two bombers did not return from the operation, which added new damage to a U-boat haven which has been attacked often and heavily in the past.

The German Radio, meanwhile, announced that German bombers, retaliating for the Saturday night RAF raid on Berlin and a daylight raid Sunday by American Fortresses and Liberators on the railroad yards at Rouen, France, smashed at Norwich, England, during the night.

Hit-and-run German raiders appeared over the south coast Monday morning and make a direct hit on a school clinic in a coast town.

Rescue workers began digging in the wreckage for members of the staff and any pupils who may have been trapped there.

Authorities said two enemy aircraft were destroyed during night raids on Britain.

The great load of almost 900 tons of bombs hurled down on Berlin Saturday night was almost double the heaviest total of explosives and incendiaries the German Air Force dropped on London in its heaviest attack.

Germans Report Heavy Losses

The German High Command communiqué broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press said Allied air attacks against occupied western territory caused "heavy losses" among the population.

The communiqué claimed destruction of 18 planes there and over the Norwegian coast, an area that the Allies did not mention.

Sunday night's RAF attack on St. Nazaire was the forty-sixth of the war and the fifth this year. The base was hit by the RAF on March 22 and by the United States Army Air Force in daylight Feb. 16 and March 1.

Reuters heard a broadcast by the German-controlled Paris radio reporting "considerable" damage to private homes in the raid by United States planes on Rouen.

The raids completed a week end of vigorous day and night blows by American and British aircraft. Besides the terrific attack on Berlin, operations included attacks on Rotterdam, Duisberg, and Axis communications in Holland and Germany. During the previous two weeks, heavy fog had given the enemy a brief respite.

Squadrons of bombers, escorted by fighters, crossed and recrossed the southeast coast Monday morning, hinting at a continuation of the intensive blows directed at Germany and her satellites on the continent.

Faster Mail Sought For Soldiers Abroad

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Egypt, March 29

Brig. Gen. Clayton S. Adams, Director of the United States Army Postal Service, arrived yesterday to confer with Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of United States forces in the Middle East, and Brig. Gen. R. W. Crawford, chief of the Services of Supply here, on means of improving the postal service.

General Adams said mail was flown to the Middle East faster than to any other war theater in the world, but he urged more liberal use of V-mail for space conservation.

Russia:

Russians Push On Toward Smolensk

The Red Army fought on in the mud during Sunday night, breaking up two German efforts to crack its line along the upper Donets River and capturing four more villages in the slow drive toward Smolensk, Moscow dispatches said.

A communiqué reported that there were "no material changes on the fronts" and was devoted almost exclusively to isolated engagements involving relatively small forces.

In the push toward Smolensk, which had carried to within 32 miles of the great German base, the Russians reported one village was taken by the column which has been driving westward from Vyazma and three more by the column which for weeks has been moving southward from Bely, about 85 miles to the northeast of Smolensk.

The single village captured was taken during a night attack and success came after the Russians had mixed it with the Germans, using bayonets and hand grenades, the communiqué said. More than 100 Germans were reported killed and a small quantity of equipment was seized.

The Germans attempted to storm back into positions they had lost in earlier fighting south of Bely, but the Russians said the attack was frustrated and the Germans were forced back to their original positions.

Sevsk Recaptured Germans Assert

There was no mention in the Russian communiqué of fighting near Sevsk, a town 170 miles northeast of Kharkov which the Germans claimed to have captured. The Germans said the town was taken after a bitter three-day fight.

Russian successes on the Donets River line were achieved after the Germans had succeeded in forcing back the Russian line in one sector in the middle reaches of the river, it was reported. The Russians encircled the Germans and killed more than 200 of them, the communiqué said. The Germans attacked in another sector in an effort to cross the river, but this attack was frustrated as well.

In the Belgorod district northeast of Kharkov, where bitter fighting had raged for days, Russians reported killing 130 Germans and taking a number of prisoners.

It was the second day of miserable weather along the entire 1,600-mile front. Thickening mud and swelling streams were a burden because the transportation of both armies depends greatly on heavy trucks and caterpillars to pull supplies through the thawing snows of spring.

The few sharp clashes which occurred were mostly for local prizes.

Strategy:

U. S. Leaders Map Plans Against Japan

A group of high ranking Army and Navy officers from Pacific war theaters has just completed a series of conferences in Washington on plans for future campaigns against the Japanese, the War Department announced in Washington.

In making the announcement, the War Department said the United States Joint Chiefs of Staffs called the meetings to acquaint commanding officers in the Pacific combat zones with the strategy approved at the Casablanca conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in January.

None of the decisions was disclosed.

Heading the group of 15 officers were Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding Army forces in Hawaii; Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific; and Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding Army forces in the South Pacific.

The announcement said the officers would be returning to their overseas stations in the near future.

Representing Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, were General Emmons, Rear Admiral R. A. Spruance, Brig. Gen. L. R. Boyd, U. S. A., Capt. F. P. Sherman, U. S. N., and Capt. E. G. Small, U. S. N.

Representing Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding general in the Southwest Pacific, were General Kenney, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff to General MacArthur; Brig. Gen. S. J. Chamberlin, and Capt. H. J. Ray.

General Harmon was present as a representative of Admiral William F. Halsey, commander in the South Pacific. Others from this command were Maj. Gen. N. F. Twining, Air Force commander; Brig. Gen. DeWitt Peck of the Marine Corps, Capt. Miles R. Browning, Col. T. D. Roberts, and Commander W. H. Ashford, Jr.

"The meetings were arranged by the joint chiefs of staff to acquaint the commanders in the Pacific with the policies and plans decided upon at the recent Casablanca conference which concern the future actions in which their theaters will be involved," the announcement said.

"At the same time, the chiefs of staff were able to obtain first-hand knowledge of developments in the Pacific and to learn the views of the commanders in the field."

The presence of General Kenney and General Sutherland in Washington was disclosed several weeks ago, but the arrival of the others had been kept secret until the conferences were completed.

Aleutian Islands:

Japanese Retreat After Naval Battle

American patrol ships have turned back a Japanese naval force headed for the Aleutians in the first surface battle off the mist-shrouded islands since the enemy set up a base on Kiska last summer.

When the long-range engagement Friday was broken off, the Navy said in a communiqué, the Japanese detachment of 2 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, 4 destroyers, and 2 cargo vessels was seen heading westward.

The battle—fought at a distance of five to seven miles—began after a light force of United States patrol craft located the enemy west of Attu, 200 miles west of Kiska. There was a possibility that the Japanese turned about to avoid close-range shelling in which the cargo vessels, apparently carrying desperately needed supplies for the Kiska base, might have been damaged or sunk.

Details of the action were not announced, nor was any mention made of losses on either side.

A Japanese communiqué broadcast by the Tokyo Radio declared that Japanese naval units had fought an engagement with "enemy" warships off the Aleutian Islands on March 23, damaging two cruisers and a destroyer while suffering only slight losses.

Following the engagement, the Tokyo communiqué said, "the enemy retreated eastward in disorderly flight."

The "enemy" forces were said to consist of 1 heavy cruiser, 1 light cruiser and several destroyers.

Five Cargo Ships Sunk by U-Boats

Loss of five cargo ships, announced last week as sunk by Axis submarines in the Western Atlantic, raised to 639 the Associated Press tabulation of the officially announced toll of Allied and neutral merchant vessels in those waters since Pearl Harbor.

The five losses represented four less than the average announced weekly sinkings in the Western Atlantic during the 67 weeks of the war. Twenty-two vessels have been announced as lost in March thus far.

It was announced that three of the five ships were medium-size United States merchant vessels. The others were a small Norwegian freighter and the 7,659-ton Netherlands ship Mariso, from which a mate and radio operator were taken prisoners by a U-boat. A total of 142 were rescued from the foreign vessels.

Axis Claim:

Cruiser Mines Australian Waters

The Berlin Radio broadcast a claim that a Nazi auxiliary cruiser traveled undisturbed several thousand miles through the Pacific and laid mines before the harbor of Auckland, New Zealand.

The story, attributed to a war correspondent, Wilhelm Wirtz, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said the vessel entered Australian territorial waters unnoticed by defending planes or surface craft and carried out its mission in the peaceful waters of the Hauraki Gulf.

South Pacific:

Allies Shoot Down 25 Enemy Planes

The Japanese struck at Oro Bay, New Guinea, with 40 fighter-escorted bombers Sunday in their greatest display of aerial strength in this theater and Allied airmen met the challenge by shooting 25 of the raiders out of action, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

At least 13 enemy planes were definitely destroyed, a communiqué said, while 12 more were listed as probably shot down.

Allied air losses were described officially as "extremely light." The bulletin acknowledged that the Japanese had sunk one small merchant vessel and damaged another, but said the number of casualties aboard the vessels was small.

The Japanese raiders, flying in precise "V" formations, struck just before noon at the Allied base which is situated on the eastern Papuan coast a short distance south of Buna. Twenty-five medium bombers and 15 dive bombers were in the enemy group in addition to a strong escort of fighters.

Although the Allied communiqué did not disclose the size of the enemy fighter escort, advices from Oro Bay indicated the Allied planes were outnumbered.

General MacArthur's headquarters credited Allied fighter pilots with a "series of brilliant interceptions," which broke up the enemy formation and prevented greater damage from the attack.

Dispatches from the front said P-40 pilots had destroyed 5 enemy Zero fighters and 2 dive bombers, and probably destroyed 6 Zeros and 4 dive bombers.

P-38 fighters were said to have definitely shot down 6 Zeros and probably destroyed 2 others.

Apparently the enemy medium bombers attacked from a very high altitude, which accounted for the fact that none of these were included in the list of planes reported destroyed.

Allied warplanes, meanwhile, continued to lash out at enemy bases, bombing the airdromes at Gasmata and Cape Gloucester in New Britain and carrying out a low-level attack on the wharf area at Dobo in the Aroe Islands, the communiqué said.

Heavy bombers also struck at Japanese bases at Madang and Finschhafen on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

In Burma:

Japanese Lines Bombed by RAF

RAF bombers started fires blazing in the Japanese-occupied village of Htizwe in the Arakan district of Burma Sunday and fighter planes machine-gunned enemy positions on the Mayu Peninsula, a British communiqué said.

Htizwe is about eight miles north of Rathedaung, scene of recent land fighting between British and Japanese forces, and about 35 miles northwest of Akyab.

Other Allied bombers raided Naba Junction in the Katha district and bombs were seen to burst on the railway station, it was announced. Fighter planes damaged two railway engines.

Meanwhile in Chungking the Chinese High Command said that a fresh Japanese drive in the southern Province of Kwantung, apparently intended to remove the potential threat of China's Army to the railway between Canton and Kowloon, was repulsed last week.

A second unsuccessful attack by the Japanese was reported in the Chinese communiqué, which said enemy forces March 19 attacked Chinese defense lines in Southern Yunnan, apparently aiming at the town of Talo, whose capture would threaten Chinese strongholds near the Burma-French Indo-China border. This threat was reported thwarted when a Japanese column that had forced a river crossing near Talo was "surrounded and subsequently annihilated."

The communiqué said that in this and other salients of the drive against Talo, the Japanese suffered heavy casualties and the loss of arms and ammunition.

Japanese Turned Back

By a Staff Artist

Naval Battle in Aleutians

The Japanese task force which was turned back at the spot indicated in the map apparently was on its way to reinforce the often-bombed enemy garrison at Kiska.

Allied Strategists Face Dual Problem

Continued from Page 1

responsible statements both here and in the United States that the shipping position is what is deciding the time of new United Nations offensives.

These latest appeals in behalf of Russia have made many in Britain acutely impatient at the delay in attacking Europe. Ambassador Ivan Maisky told a London audience last week that Russia is doing its utmost and expects maximum aid from Britain and the United States.

Mr. Maisky said significantly too that the future relationship of Russia and Britain is being forged now. He strongly implied that undue efforts directed to planning the future are misplaced if they can be used for speeding the war's end.

Still more moving was the radiocast by BBC commentator Alexander Werth on the theme that the Russians cannot conceive of the present terrible bloodshed and sacrifices on the eastern front continuing until 1944 or 1945 as Prime Minister Churchill suggested they might in his recent radio speech.

Notable for its outspoken frankness, this message of Mr. Werth is thought in some quarters here to amount virtually to a Kremlin-inspired rejoinder to parts of the Churchill speech.

Soviet Manpower Shaken

Mr. Werth described in simple but deeply moving words the terrible intensity of the fighting Russia has endured. He stressed that Russia's manpower problem is becoming serious. He spoke of distressing shortages of materials necessary for victory; too few tractors; too few horses so that "not very productive cows" are to be used for plowing instead.

Mr. Werth brought a new and striking sense of urgency to the question of opening a "second front" and to other means to speed the war's end. And in this respect the urgency of dealing with the U-boat menace assumes a foremost place.

Losses Kept Secret

Mr. Churchill's renewed refusal in Commons last week to publish the secrets of Allied shipping losses and of U-boat kills highlighted a succession of events which did everything to underline the submarine danger.

The Premier was adamant in his stand that to give figures would be to assist the enemy. He wouldn't agree to give full information even in a secret session of Commons. He said: "I see the enemy making all sorts of absurd claims and I would much prefer to leave him in his delusion than to go and give accurate information to enable him to find out what success they have had with each attack, and which submarine commanders are giving them the truth."

Mr. Churchill was replying to expressions of anxiety in Commons over the latest German claim to have sunk 30 ships totaling 200,000 tons of an Atlantic convoy. The Premier is taken to mean that this claim is among the enemy's gross exaggerations.

Restricted for reasons of security in what he could say to reassure Commons, Mr. Churchill was obliged to fall back on the generality, "The United Nations have afloat today substantially larger fleets than they had at the worst moment in the U-boat war and this improvement is continuing."

All the same, parliamentary debates and press comment continue to express anxiety over and even acute dissatisfaction with the U-boat situation. Some speakers in the House of Lords last week were blunter than the M. P.'s in Commons in discussions two weeks ago.

For instance, Lord Hankey, Secretary of the Imperial War Cabinet in World War I, declared: "The conduct of this U-boat war has been our great failure. It has been the only matter in which we have had almost continuous failure." He stated that anything that could be done now in the way of escort ships wouldn't affect 1943.

New U-Boat Devices Denied by London

Recorded by CBS

New York, March 29

Axis reports that the Germans and Italians are using new devices in U-boat warfare are purely for home consumption in Germany, the London Radio said today.

There is no evidence of any new devices being in use, added the broadcast.

The only way the situation now could be affected was with aircraft.

Conflicting Statements

Lord Winster, former Naval Commander, blamed the mistakes of three years ago in failing to produce fast escort vessels. He recalled the worst Allied convoy disaster when he said that 34 out of 38 ships for Russia were lost on the Murmansk route.

He deplored the allegedly contradictory speeches made by Government and other public speakers to the effect one day that the U-boat situation was desperately serious and the next day that means to beat the U-boat were being rapidly evolved, and that Allied shipbuilding was outstripping losses.

Suggestions for a single United Nations Atlantic command to hunt U-boats was turned down in the House of Lords by Lord Bruntisfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty. He voiced the Government's complete confidence in the machinery of the anti-U-boat command just reached in Washington following the conference between British, American, and Canadian naval experts.

Urgency Recognized

Lord Bruntisfield assured the Lords that the U-boat war was being treated as an issue of the greatest possible urgency. He also reminded the Peers of other tasks which had always to be carried out, such as seeing that the German battle fleet doesn't get out.

The Government's problem over the U-boat situation can be illustrated by sharply contrasting views such as those held on the one side by Lord Hankey and on the other side by those who put the bombing of Germany first. Lord Hankey says that the only way to defeat the U-boats this year is by the transference of bombers.

Equally emphatically, experts with the most convincing factual data at hand, contend that every bomber diverted from the task of smashing German industry delays the end of the war.

For these bombing experts state categorically that German defeat can be made a mathematical certainty if only bombers are available for the British and American Bomber Commands in quantities which can now be turned out.

Master Strategy Against Subs Linked to DE-Boat Program

Continued from Page 1

be said that the DE is about the size of the World War I four-smoke-pipe destroyer which in its day was a husky type of ship. But in appearance the DE will be radically different from the four-stacker.

The first premise around which the DE design was developed was simplifying structural requirements so that mass-production methods in as many shipyards as possible could be used.

Consequently, we find a keel laid, say, in Boston, onto which are erected bulkheads cut to shape and welded into complete structures at some plant perhaps in Ohio. As the work progresses, other fabricated parts appear from here and there to take their places in the ship.

These subcontracted parts are limited in size only by weight handling and transportation facilities, and where these are adequate, may consist of complete bows, sterns, and deck houses.

Close Co-operation

Another feature of this project which is worthy of note is the close co-operation being exercised by the Navy and the War Production Board to insure that raw materials are available as needed, but are not asked for until needed.

To insure the proper flow of material so that items will arrive as nearly as possible at the time when they will be incorporated into the ship's structure, the Navy set up an extensive scheduling unit. By this means, a contractor is kept advised when and how much of any particular item he is producing is required. He in turn then knows exactly when to ask for allotments of critical raw materials, and does not have any great quantity of them tied up in, for the time being, nonrequired items.

The DE program consists of a large number of vessels, and as emphasis was laid on their rapid delivery, contracts for their construction were placed widely. Almost every Navy Yard has been allocated a considerable number, and the building ways of dozens of private shipyards on both coasts, in the Gulf of Mexico, and along the vast network of inland waterways are being utilized.

Obstacle Surmounted

One major construction obstacle was surmounted in typical American fashion. It early was realized that the provision of such a large number of propelling units made standardization of machinery impracticable. In fact, securing sufficient units regardless of type loomed as a difficult problem, but by combing the country's resources, a satisfactory solution was reached, although it involved resorting to several different types of machinery, such as diesel and turbo drives, both electric and geared.

In many respects, the present escort-vessel undertaking may be likened to the World War I Eagle boat program. Both were intended to combat the submarine menace by quickly producing quantities of protecting ships. The Eagle boat program in its entirety was undertaken by Henry Ford, and probably was the first application of mass production to shipbuilding. Deliveries scarcely had begun when the Armistice caused cessation of the work without its possibilities being realized.

The present program differs in that the DE is about twice the size of the Eagle boat, much greater numbers are involved, and as many contractors as possible have been utilized.

Well Equipped

The DE is sturdy enough to sail the high seas, and is designed to give a good account of itself against the enemy. The armament consists of guns that will permit blows being traded with submarines on the surface, and also provide ample antiair defense. Torpedoes are installed for use against surface raiders of superior gunpower, and various devices are carried for locating and attacking submarines under the surface.

These ships are being completed in about four months, which is somewhat less than half of the time required to build a destroyer. In fact, the one-half relationship seems to prevail, as the Navy anticipates getting for the same money in one half the time twice as many DE's as it would destroyers.

The DE was specifically designed to perform a particular duty. It will be able to carry on when stress of weather would prove to be too much for the corvette. On the other hand, it lacks some of the modern destroyer's speed, power, and armament which are essential for the latter's normal duty on the firing line, but are unnecessary for convoy work.

Welcome Addition

The Navy has a huge destroyer-building program in process, but no navy ever has had enough of these "men of all work," so any destroyers now assigned to convoy duty which may be relieved by DE's will be welcome additions to the combat forces.

Eagle boats, of which a few are still in active service, and PC boats prosaically were given no name save a number. DE's, however, are honored by having individual names assigned them, and come under the same name classification as destroyers, names memorializing naval heroes being assigned them. Already names associated closely with the Navy in bygone years have been allocated, i. e., Reuben James and Jacob Jones.

The sustained and stupendous effort of the shipbuilding industry in the United States already has begun to produce results, as the DE's are coming off the ways in increasing numbers. Several score already have been launched, some of which now are in service, so it begins to appear that the objective of obtaining enough in time will be realized.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

'Terrorists' Strike

BERN, Switzerland, March 29 (AP)—A dispatch from Bethune, France, to the Lausanne Tribune said today that the small village of Beuvry was the scene of a daring attack by "terrorists" which resulted in the killing of three police officers, including the police commissioner of the locality.

Women Bowlers Present Bomber to Army Air Forces

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 29 (AP)—A Douglas Havoc A-20 light bomber, purchased with $100,000 donated by members of the Women's International Bowling Congress, was presented to the Army Air Forces yesterday.

Mrs. Jeanette Knepprath of Milwaukee, president of the organization, named the plane "Miss W. I. B. C." Maj. Stanford Chester of Washington, chief of special events for the Army Air Forces, accepted the plane from Mrs. Violet J. McClatchey of South Orange, N. J., chairman of the Bowlers' War Service Committee.

Smashing Raid on Berlin Marks Jubilee of RAF

Continued from Page 1

of the most devastating if not the most devastating offensive force in the world today.

Comparison of Damage

Meantime the violence of the war rises to a new pitch and the RAF can only calculate its effectiveness by the Destruction. How far the Allied offensive has moved since the Luftwaffe made its last despairing really heavy attack on London on May 10 can be judged by comparing a few figures then and now.

Three hundred German planes dropped 450 tons in five hours. Thirty-three bombers were shot down for certain—probably more. Five of the historic halls of London's City Companies were destroyed and many famous churches damaged.

On a radius of 30, 40, and 50 miles around London people turned out of their homes to watch the awe-inspiring glow in the sky from London burning.

Fires Cannot Be Hidden

How many Germans know what happened in Berlin at the week end? The news may be suppressed, but for miles and miles around fires cannot be hidden.

In the last heavy London raid the Luftwaffe was coming over in formation. The roar of hostile engines was loud and frighteningly menacing compared with the old and familiar throb, throb of single planes.

This raid seemed to be the forerunner of something new and still more devastating. As it happened it was the last heavy German raid.

The noise of many planes at once is what Germans are hearing in these days of highly concentrated attacks. The Luftwaffe on that occasion lost 33 to the RAF's nine during this week end. Yet there have been two years for German defenses to get the better of attack. That failure is due to concentration.

Air Defenses Weakened

Today one finds remarkable confidence among RAF authorities that, provided the Bomber Command can get enough planes for really concentrated attacks, then the heavier the attacks become the less will the RAF have to fear from German defenses.

The damage two years ago had usually been found in areas of less solid buildings. But the Nazis were beginning to make use of bigger stuff—still usually only 1,000-pounders.

But that Sunday two years ago one suddenly realized that big blocks of concrete apartments in the West End were being split open and sheared off.

That is what happened over the week end in Berlin, only with 2,000-pounders, 4,000-pounders, and 8,000-pounders as well.

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Laval's Cabinet Shake-Up Tightens Grip by Nazis

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There can be little doubt on the meaning of French Premier Pierre Laval's shaking up of the Vichy "Government." In order to strengthen his grip on the so-called French State and probably to please his German masters, the French "gauleiter" has removed from office the members of his government who were suspected of not compleetly backing the Fascist reorganization of the French Administration. The Cabinet purge is presumably related to the recent arrest of Col. François de la Rocque, founder of the semi-Fascist Croix de Feu (Fire-Cross) and Pétain's personal adviser.

Outstanding among the ministers who were forced to resign is Joseph Barthélemy, Minister of Justice and close friend to the Marshal. Barthélemy was particularly representative of the reactionary and defeatist faction of the French bourgeoisie. It was he who in 1938 in an article, published in the Paris paper Le Temps, first announced France's intention not to fulfill her treaty-obligation toward Czechoslovakia.

Admiral Jean Marie Abrial and Rear Admiral Charles Platon who were ousted at the same time were also members of the Pétain faction in the Vichy Cabinet and had been promoted to office by the late Admiral Jean Darlan. It is Abrial who was said to have issued or at least confirmed the order to scuttle the French fleet at Toulon.

Admiral Platon was mentioned in relation with Count Benoist-Méchin's revolt against the leadership of Laval which brought about the first shake up of the Laval Cabinet. Other Ministers dismissed are Gen. Jean François Jannekeyn, Minister of Aviation, and Jules Brévis, Minister of Colonies, both conservative officials.

Ministries Merged

M. Laval, at the same time, has combined several ministries under the direction of one incumbent. The Navy and the Colonial Ministries have been merged under the direction of Admiral Bléhaut, and the War and Air Ministries are now both headed by the War Minister, Gen. Eugène Bridoux.

It is not without significance that Hubert Lagardelle, Undersecretary for Labor, and Dr. Raymond Grasset, Undersecretary for Family and Health, have now been promoted full Ministers. To draft French labor for Germany and to distribute scarce food among the French population are actually the main tasks which the Vichy Government has to carry out. Hubert Lagardelle, moreover, is a personal friend of Italian Premier Mussolini and according to reports from Vichy a meeting between Laval and Mussolini is imminent. Grasset is a political boss from Laval's home province, Puy de Dome.

Pétain Role Uncertain

While Laval's intention to concentrate all actual power in his hands is beyond doubt, the rôle of Marshal Philippe Pétain remains uncertain. Since Laval's return to power, the unhappy Marshal has been reduced to act as mere figurehead of Vichy France. M. Laval has succeeded in eliminating Pétain from power.

When German troops occupied the "free zone" of France, some of the Marshal's close collaborators urged him to resign in sign of protest. The Marshal knows that his policy has failed. He knows that he has become almost as unpopular as his Prime Minister. If the Marshal relinquished office, M. Laval will officially become head of the "French State," all key-positions being already occupied by his personal henchmen. Laval has also created a new "National Council" dismissing the former members nominated by Marshal Pétain.

Crushing Resistance

The Nazis have allowed Laval to concentrate actual administration of the formerly "free zone" in his hands and to remove from office the representatives of the traditionalist faction. They apparently believe that Laval and his police forces are extremely helpful to crush underground resistance and to round up French youth for labor service in Germany. The Germans, moreover, are delighted that the French people divide their contempt and their hatred between them and a so-called French Government. They, therefore, see to it that unpopular measures as, for instance, the organization of the labor draft in France are carried out by the Laval Administration. It is for this purpose that Laval was allowed to strengthen his police forces and to organize his personal "militia."

Yet in Northern France, the formerly called "occupied zone," the German authorities are strict in limiting Laval's influence and in keeping up other armed groups whose leaders are opposed to Laval. Laval's militia is not allowed to operate beyond the former demarcation line, while Jacques Doriot's Fascist force and Marcel Déat's storm-troopers who both are armed, continue to terrorize the French population in the "occupied zone."

It is an open secret that these Fascist groups are financed and equipped by the German authorities. While Laval, therefore, has received a free hand to deal as he likes with the French traditionalists, the Germans, at the same time, make him understand that he is by no means indispenable and that at any moment he can be replaced by one of the other French Fascists who are eager to take over.

Welles Asserts Jews of Algeria Can Regain Role

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles informed Baron Edouard de Rothschild of New York in a letter that Algerian Jews who lost their French citizenship in North Africa by the recent abrogation of a 73-year-old decree would be able to regain it if they desired.

His statement was made in reply to Baron Rothschild's criticism of the action taken by Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for French North Africa, in abrogating the Crémieux Decree of 1870, which gave French citizenship to Algerian Jews.

Baron Rothschild is President of the Central Consistory of Jews of France and Algeria.

Mr. Welles, saying he felt that Baron Rothschild's statement gave a "completely erroneous picture of the position of Jews in North Africa and of General Giraud's measures in their behalf," telegraphed it to the State Department's representatives in Algiers.

Their comment, "prepared in consultation with an unbiased specialist familiar with the various legal points involved," Mr. Welles said, indicated that only native Algerian Jews are affected by the Crémieux Decree. The decree is abrogated but in the near future a procedure will be established whereby native Algerian Jews who desire to become citizens may acquire citizenship.

"It may be remembered," it was said, "that, following the precedent of 1914-1918, elections are deferred until the end of the war, that is to say until metropolitan France is liberated.

"Consequently, native Algerian Jews who desire to participate in those elections will have ample time to become citizens. The affirmation of Baron de Rothschild that Jews will be unlawfully deprived of voting power is likewise untrue."

Hands Across the Sands

Associated Press Radiophoto

British and French Leaders Meet

While the battle for Tunis rages, military and political amenities continue, as is evidenced by the recent visits of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, left, to the headquarters of Gen. Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner in North Africa, with whom he is seen shaking hands. General Alexander, former British Commander in the Middle East, now commands the ground forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Belgium's Underground Press Keeps Up People's Morale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

King Leopold of Belgium, voluntary prisoner at his château of Laeken, has sent a letter to Reichsführer Hitler protesting against forcible deportation of Belgium workers to Germany. However, Hitler informed the king that "war necessities" prevented Germany from halting the shipments of Belgian workers.

This exchange of letters was not published in the German-controlled Belgian press but was now revealed for the Belgian population by La Libre Belgique, most important of Belgian underground papers. This fact again proves the decisive role which Belgian underground newspapers are playing in informing the Belgian people and in keeping up their morale.

The courageous people of this small country, now in the third year of German occupation, have not many occasions to rejoice. Belgium has been thoroughly plundered by the conqueror who took away the important food and raw-material stocks they found on the spot. The food situation in Belgium is probably worse than in any other Nazi-occupied territory in Europe except Greece and daily food rations have been cut down to 1,000 calories and less. In recent months, moreover, the Germans have undertaken mass deportation of Belgium workers to Germany and the number of these labor slaves have now attained 400,000, or 5 per cent of the total Belgian population.

Laugh at Quislings

While the Nazis continue to destroy the economic and the intellectual life of the country, the Belgians despite the hardships of their daily life have not lost courage and are keeping on their silent and stubborn fight against the invaders.

Isolated from contact with the world outside Hitler-Europe, many Belgians would perhaps have given up the struggle against the overwhelming power of the Nazis if the underground press would not stir up their will to fight and induce them to despise and—to laugh at the Germans and at the few Belgian Quislings.

Of all European countries under Hitler's heel, Belgium has probably the most developed net of underground papers. At a certain moment, 150 underground publications were counted, but the Germans succeeded in tracing several clandestine printing plants and in arresting the editors. These men were eventually executed.

The large distribution of underground papers—some of them print 50,000 copies every week—is not surprising. Not only has Belgium always had well-developed newspaper organization, but distribution of underground papers had already been well organized during the first World War when the country was occupied by German troops.

Appears Every Week

As promptly as in the summer of 1914, the first Belgium underground paper, La Libre Belgique, was distributed, it reappeared after the German invasion in the summer of 1940. Its first number was published on Aug. 15, 1940, and since this day the paper has never failed to appear regularly every week.

The editors also publish an edition in Flemish language. As its predecessor during World War I, the editors of the new Libre Belgique indicate as their domicile the office of the German "Oberfeldkommandantur," 1 Place du Trone in Brussels. They never fail to send a copy to Herr von Falkenhausen, German military commander in Belgium.

Several times already the German Gestapo came pretty near to arresting the editors and closing down the printing plant and once even succeeded in seizing part of the newly printed edition. But the underground paper's distribution was so well organized that despite this interference the paper appeared at its regular schedule.

Hostile to Fullest Degree

Other Belgian underground papers which are widely distributed and read are La Voix des Belges, Le Belge, Le Peuple (socialist), Le drapeau Rouge (Communist), Le Paysan (for farmers) Vaincre (Trade Unions) and Voix des Femmes in French language and België Vrij, Het Vrij Woord, Molgenrood, and Vrijchutter in the Flemish language.

The opinions expressed in these papers reflect the political point of view of the group which publish them but they are all uncompromisingly hostile to the Nazis and to their Belgian henchmen.

One of these papers, La Belgique Loyale, was published by a former Rexist (pro-fascist) Deputy who, however, left his party when their leader Léon Degrelle decided to collaborate with the conqueror.

The underground papers supply the Belgian population with ample information on the situation on the battle fronts, they discuss the ever increasing food shortage, and instruct the Belgian workers how to sabotage production for Germany and how to evade the labor draft.

They, at the same time, are regularly publishing "black lists" of Belgian traitors who collaborate with the German authorities or of "stool-pigeons" who deliver their countrymen into the hands of the Gestapo. These publications have proved to be very dangerous for the Belgian Quislings, many of whom have been killed or seriously wounded by Belgian patriots.

What, however, is typical for the Belgian underground press and to a certain degree distinguishes them from similar publications in other Nazi-occupied countries is a kind of biting wit in their attacks against the Germans. The underground editors consider it as a point of honor to deliver regularly free copies of their papers to the German authorities.

Raided by Gestapo

An almost successful raid of the Gestapo against the office of an underground paper, for instance, was described as follows: "We owe our subscribers an explanation for abandoning them for several weeks. Our 77th number had just come from the press when our friends, the Gestapo, who by the way were always on our free list and have been very regularly supplied with several copies, had a sudden desire to dispose of a large number of copies of our latest edition. Their insistence in carrying off our freshly duplicated copies while it provided indication of a great value attached to our publication, gave us food for thought." La Libre Belgique reproduces on every copy the stamp of the German censor.

This kind of sarcastic dealing with Nazi terror has proved to be a very appropriate means to destroy the effects of Nazi psychological warfare on the Belgian people. The Belgians are fighting better since they know that they can outwit their oppressors.

After German occupation of Belgium, the Belgian Government in exile has organized a new army, navy and air force which prepare liberation of their country side by side with the other United Nations. But the few intrepid men who inside the country continue to fight the Nazis with their pen deserve a special place on Belgium's rôle of honor.

Nordic Union Proposal Radiocast in Sweden

Recorded by CBS

New York, March 29

The official Swedish Radio today broadcast a proposal by Sweden's ex-Foreign Minister Richard J. Sandler, for a post-war Nordic union which would be "a peaceful and strong regional construction which does not desire isolation but co-operation."

Mr. Sandler wrote: "It is essentially important that the Nordic union states stand out as a peaceful and strong regional construction which does not desire isolation but co-operation; but which, on the other hand, is definitely unwilling to line up in one great power camp in opposition to another."

Soviet Women Do Big Part Of War Work

By Allied Labor News

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, March 29—Soviet war production, which has forged ahead despite tremendous handicaps, is now manned mostly by women.

In one Moscow electrical plant, 74 per cent of the new workers are women, and 48 per cent are under 21 years of age. In the Ural steel works, 50 per cent of the labor is made up of women and 64 per cent of young people.

Russia has always utilized its womanpower to a greater extent than any other country. Hence wartime demands found many women ready for the increasing demands upon them.

Their successful integration into the labor field has been made possible by (1) the extensive network of nurseries and kindergartens, community laundries, tailor shops and restaurants, all of which cut down on household work; (2) the high degree of mechanization; and (3) the principle of equal pay for equal work.

In 1938 women made up 46.4 per cent of all workers and office employees and 40.5 per cent of industrial workers. Women have been in a majority in industry for more than a year, and they now make up between 70 per cent and 80 per cent of the total labor force. The U. S. S. R., because of its existing nurseries and its long experience with woman power, has been able to mobilize its reserves of women more rapidly than any other country. Women who are unable to put in a full week in the factories are being given part-time work and home work.

So far work at home is done on a large scale only in the needle trades, but it is being extended to categories of light manufacturing. The Coal Miners Union of the Kuzbass Basin has recently received national attention for a scheme for using the part-time labor of housewives in the mines. Under the union plan, women with family problems which prevent them from working a regular schedule, now put in from 16 to 20 working days a month.

Montreal Streetcar Workers on Strike

MONTREAL, March 29 (AP)—In response to a strike vote taken last night by members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Montreal streetcar workers staged a walkout early today which caused a major tie-up in the city's transportation system.

The strike resulted from a dispute over union recognition.

Thousands walked or hitchhiked to work, including many war workers heading for plants miles away in the suburbs. Some caught rides on trucks going their way, and even milk-wagons were filled with riders.

About 3,000 streetcar operators went on strike. A tour of Montreal revealed only two streetcars and one autobus in operation and all were heavily guarded by police.

Pickets carrying banners proclaiming that the strike was for "recognition of our rights" were stationed at the six main barns of the Montreal Tramways Company. Police reported minor skirmishes as strikers sought to bar non-strikers from the barns. No arrests were reported.

U. S. Bestows Posthumous Honor on British General

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Commander of United States Forces in the European Theater, presented the Distinguished Service Medal posthumously March 28 to Brig. Gen. Vivian Dykes, formerly British Secretary in Washington to the combined chiefs of staffs. General Dykes was killed on active service in January. The medal was awarded in the name of President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Winifred Dykes, widon of the Brigadier, received the citation at her home at Camberley, Surrey.

Small Nations Ask: What Price Security?

By Robert Powell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—The question of what will happen to the small nations, whose rights and interests must be safeguarded after the war, has been forced to the front by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent radiocast speech.

Mr. Churchill's suggestion regarding development of confederations of the smaller states of Europe for the sake of continental security finds fairly general approval. Simultaneously, however, there exists some suspicion among some of the smaller exiled governments now in London as to the protection of their rights in such a set-up. They are apprehensive lest what will really evolve will be ideas of a particular group which is alleged to be working to get the great powers "benignly ruling the community of nations to the exclusion of the smaller nations."

These suspicions have been increased by the interpretation placed upon some recent editorials in The Times of London. They have led to two questions: (1) Is control to be in the hands of the great powers, such as the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia, with the smaller powers forming a kind of outer ring? (2) Will these smaller nations have to be part of groupings which they do not like?

New "Concert of Europe?"

Few persons would maintain that security can be established by return to the old system and balance of power in these days of elimination of space and economic self-sufficiency. But some of these smaller nations fear that a modern equivalent of the old "Concert of Europe" may appear.

E. H. van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, in a letter to the press, expressed his personal fear lest small nations not be allowed to play any decisive role in these questions. He pointed to the fact that the great powers are entitled to have the last word, but maintained that this could not be substantiated on the grounds of their greater sacrifices, adding that the smaller states had to suffer in the past for the mistakes of the great powers.

At the same time, however, Mr. van Kleffens agreed that "concessions must be made to practical necessities," but stated that they should be regarded as concessions and not as exercise of well-founded rights. "We cannot proclaim democracy and practice the rule of the few," he said.

"Detached Neutrality"

But how is the Dutch Foreign Minister's admission that the smaller states must contribute their full measure to the common safety be given practical effect? When this war broke out there existed among all nations a system of "detached neuthality." This contributed toward the unpreparedness of 1939 and 1940 and made any attempt by these small states to defend themselves against the militarist might of Germany futile. On the other hand, these same small states argue that no other line was possible because of the appeasement policy followed toward Germany by Britain and France from 1933 onward.

Detached neutrality by the Netherlands and Belgium, for example, is antiquated today and must be replaced by a policy which will inevitably involve surrender of some measure of national sovereignty on the part of all states.

What is most important to realize at this juncture is not disagreement as to the final methods of guarding security but the fact that recent discussions indicate that a new stage in postwar planning have been reached — that whatever may be the merits of the Atlantic Charter, its loose phraseology and wide choice of interpretation are insufficient for today and that the time has come for consideration of setting up of control over sovereign rights which will be far greater than that of the League of Nations. This is clearly implied in the Atlantic Charter itself.

What of Baltic States?

In the midst of this it is also noteworthy that one of the test questions for some of these smaller nations appears to be the attitude which will be adopted in the matter of Russia and the Baltic States.

Are articles two and three of the Atlantic Charter to be applied in this case? That is, no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise and no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned. Or is it to be argued that they do not apply to Russia because that country had seized these territories before the Atlantic Charter was announced or because these same territories were earlier part of Russia?

Some of the countries in Eastern Europe are also asking what will be their future if a recent editorial in the Times represented official British policy when it said: "In any future world organization of security a reasonable account will be taken of geographical proximity." The editorial went on to develop the role which Russia's military and economic policy would claim.

Differences exist among the United Nations on these issues. They must be fully investigated and it is all to the good that this should be done as soon as possible.

Air Freight Played Big Role In Building of Shipshaw Dam

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington asked the House to investigate the reasons behind the granting of "funds and priorities" to the Aluminum Company of Canada for the Shipshaw Power Development in the Saguenay River in Quebec.

Important power developments in the Columbia, St. Lawrence, and Tennessee Valley areas have been sidetracked to make possible the Shipshaw development, Mr. Coffee said in a statement.

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Air freighting—including everything from being messenger to Cupid to carrying articles weighing several tons—played a major role in the building of the huge power dam on the Shipshaw River in Northern Quebec that today is helping Canada to meet its wartime requirements for aluminum.

What is said to be one of the largest single air freighting contracts in Canada's long history in this type of work—about 800,000 pounds—was carried out by Canadian Pacific Air Lines in the course of the construction of the dam.

This mighty dam on the Shipshaw, a tributary of the Saguenay, will develop 1,000,000 horsepower, according to Canadian Pacific Air Lines, who also claim that it will generate more power than Boulder Dam on the Colorado River. The Shipshaw dam will supply the electrical energy for a hugh aluminum refinery—Canada's second largest—at Arvida, junction of the Shipshaw and Saguenay Rivers.

Bulls Transported

Some of the oddest shipments ever called for in air history were flown in to the Shipshaw site. Among these were eight horses and four live bulls. The bulls, in particular, were carried quite easily, being loaded into the plane cabin and bales of hay packed in around them to keep them from moving while in transit.

A motorboat, 20 feet long and weighing approximately 1,600 pounds; three tractors, caterpillar treads, a tractor engine, air compressors, diesel engines, an electric plant, and a complete steam shovel were among the larger items flown in. Many kinds of tools, narrow gauge dump cars, hose and fittings, pneumatic drills, and hundreds of other items needed on such a job were also freighted according to demand.

In addition, the eight planes assigned to the task carried in staff provisions, baggage and bedding, and other miscellaneous household items.

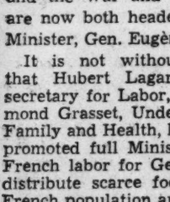
Preliminary Work

"The romantically-minded company even accommodated the lovelorn laborers, flying them out to keep a date with their girl friends," the Montreal Star reported in its account of the dam construction.

Preliminary photographic surveys of the dam area were first made by the aerial surveys division of Canadian Pacific Air Lines. Land contours were charted on hundreds of mosaic maps and river diversion routes were captured on film and pieced together to aid the construction engineers to begin their task. The dam site itself was photographed in detail as well as the pipe line route which carried precious oil for contruction and the use of the construction gangs.

As one result of this photegraphic work the river was diverted over a mile and a half through a man-made channel 300 feet wide and 30 feet deep, according to the official account.

The immense freighting task was begun in 1940. Much of the traffic was moved either by ski-equipped planes in winter or on float-borne planes in summer. Canadian Pacific established its own loading base at Beauchene, Quebec, where there is a large lake which can be reached by road from Chicoutimi. Construction materials then had to be air freighted in to Lake Manouan in Northeastern Quebec, about 100 miles north of the nearest railroad point.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Sponsors of 'Join Peace' To Accept No Equivocation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Six United States Senators, who are the leading sponsors of a senatorial join-the-peace resolution, served notice on the Foreign Relations Committee today that they will insist upon a specific declaration and will accept no vague, equivocal substitute.

As a subcommittee began this morning its consideration of a number of postwar resolutions, varying in degree of definiteness but all directing toward recording the Senate as in favor of some kind of United States participation in the peace, Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, and Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, joined by Senators Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri and Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina, announced that while they are open to any reasonable counterproposal, they will not accept a meaningless substitute.

They disclosed that they are prepared to demand early action, will take the issue to the floor of the Senate if the Foreign Affairs Committee should pigeonhole it, and will call for a clear-cut Senate vote.

To Press Early Action

"We are going to press for reasonably early action—in two or three weeks at the most—on Senate resolution 114 [the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution] by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee subcommittee," the Senators declared in a joint statement.

"The American people want to see action on this vital issue as early as possible. Crystallization of Senate opinion would be helped by writing of a specific proposal by the subcommittee.

Discourages Move

"The supporters of S. R. 114 have never taken the position that they would insist on the exact language of that resolution, but they will insist that the Senate vote on a clear-cut and definite proposal which will mean something.

"And they will not acquiesce in any attempt to adopt a generalized weak statement that will mean nothing."

It is not evident that the Senate subcommittee is disposed to foster a pussy-footing, please-everybody resolution, but the statement of the six Senators undoubtedly will tend to discourage such a move before it gets very far under way.

Obviously, the advocates of the B-B-H-H resolution can prevent the Committee, if it should be so disposed, from succeeding at any maneuver to circumvent a clear-cut vote on a clear-cut issue, because they would be free to introduce their exact resolution as an amendment to whatever the Committee finally approves should it not be satisfactory to them.

It is not expected that the Committee will embrace the B-B-H-H resolution in its present form, but it is not unlikely that it will produce a resolution of its own which will give pretty precise assurances that the Senate is ready to approve full United States participation in a world system of collective security. If the Committee goes that far, there is every probability that Senators Ball, Burton, Hatch, Hill, Truman and Maybank will get strongly behind it.

Administration Careful

Meanwhile, the Administration is moving carefully and cautiously to build the framework of United Nations postwar collaboration, and the two weeks of firsthand discussions with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, have contributed appreciably to that end.

Mr. Eden today is concluding his conversations in Washington in an atmosphere which suggests that considerable progress had been made toward a wide Anglo-American understanding on both immediate and long-range issues.

Mr. Eden was a week-end guest at the White House and had a full opportunity for extended discussions with President Roosevelt following an all-afternoon exchange Saturday between high United States and British diplomatic representatives.

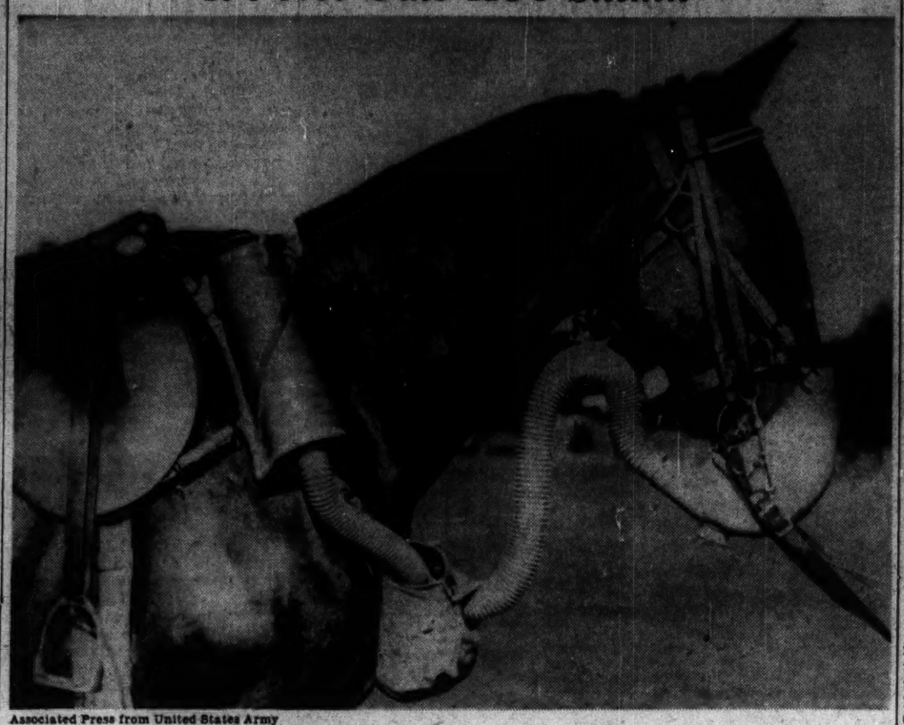
Substantial Agreement

While no official anonuncement apparently is going to be made detailing the results of Mr. Eden's visit, it is known that it has shown a substantial agreement on some of hte main issues affecting both the war and the peace and has prepared for several early meetings of the United Nations.

The Eden trip was not intended to bring formal agreements. It was intended to provide the basis for such agreements by putting the British Foreign Secretary into cordial and intimate relationship with the American officials. It has done that, and it also has opened the prospect of important discussions among the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, and China.

The agendas for the forthcoming relief, long-range-food, and refugee conferences have been brought into workable shape and now Mr. Eden is ready to leave for Ottawa to carry forward similar conversations with Canadian officials. He is being entertained at a dinner tonight by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

It's Not Oats He's Sniffin'



Associated Press from United States Army

He's Prepared for a Gas Attack

It must be said that this United States Cavalry mount doesn't look any too happy about that contraption on his nose. He'd probably rather have an old-fashioned feed bag filled with oats, but if the time should ever come when noxious gas is filling the air, he'll be duly thankful, and forget the oats.

First Train Rolls On Rails of New Chicago Subway

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—A subway train rumbled along for 4.9 miles under downtown Chicago yesterday, bringing to realization a 40-year dream of residents of the nation's second largest city.

Four years, three months and 11 days after ground was broken, a regular three-car elevated train carrying 100 special passengers made a trial run over the first completed section of the projected $240,000,000 subway system.

Engineers say that when the 56.16-mile system is completed, it will bring underground transit within one mile of 83 per cent of Chicago's population.

Construction of the subway, officials said, represents somewhat of an engineering feat. Instead of being blasted from bed rock, as were the New York tubes, it had to penetrate damp, clay-like soil at an average depth of 45 feet.

On Friday, a special train will carry city officials through the section and the following day, special trips will be given to War Bond buyers. No date for formal opening of the tube to the public has been announced.

The funds for starting construction of the subway were made available in October, 1938, when the Public Works Administration approved a $23,000,000 Federal grant. The City so far has added $34,000,000 from the traction fund.

Sergei Rachmaninoff

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., March 29 (AP)—Sergei Vassilievitch Rachmaninoff, who passed on here yesterday, was generally regarded as a pianist of the first rank.

Tall, despite a characteristic stoop, his iron-gray hair cut close like a cap, Rachmaninoff was an imposing figure on the stage. His manner was frequently severe when audiences were noisy or profuse in applause of music he regarded as inferior.

Rachmaninoff's compositions included four piano concertos, a rhapsody for piano and orchestra, the operas "Aleko" and "Francesca da Rimini," three symphonies, and many miscellaneous works, but the public at large remembered best his Prelude in C sharp minor, and this composition, produced when he was only 20, plagued him most of his life. It was usually demanded by audiences as an encore.

Rachmaninoff was born in Novgorod, Russia, of a land-owning family. He played in London in 1899, in Vienna three years later, and in 1909 came to America to appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. After 1917 he made his home in this country. Both he and his wife, Natalia, became American citizens on Feb. 1 of this year.

Voluntary Shift of Labor Now Under Test in Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Sanction methods of getting Americans into useful war jobs will get their first real test this week, with Congress lying in wait with a compulsory manpower draft in case they do not succeed.

After April 1, Married men of draft age who have not switched from 29 non-essential occupations will become available to induction. If they have registered with their nearest U. S. Employment Office, they will be given a month's leeway to get into essential war work.

The first list of "nondeferrables" includes so-called luxury jobs such as doormen, waiters, soda fountain clerks, and fortune-tellers.

The War Manpower Commission has no figures showing the total number of men who have transferred to essential war industries under its "work-or-fight" order of Jan. 30, but unofficial reports show that the order has had little effect in moving men into war work in Buffalo, Detroit, Seattle, and other war centers.

Twenty-nine localities, designated as acute shortage areas, will be expected to observe the April 1 deadline. Seven other areas, added recently, will have their deadlines fixed by regional manpower directors. Recently added to the original list are Portland, Maine; Burlington, N. C.; Evansville, Ind.; Gary-Hammond-South Chicago, Ind., and Ill.; Tampa, Fla.; Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C. Three communities, Akron, Ohio; Bath, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., have been taken off the shortage list.

April 1 is also the deadline for employees in critical manpower shortage cities to have filed with their regional manpower director a statement of the number of employees to be released by the adoption of the 48-hour week in their plants. The manpower director will in return give the employer orders for extending the work week as fast as his released workers can be absorbed.

Small Plants Exempted

Exempted from the 48-hour week are establishments employing less than eight workers, those engaged principally in agriculture, in state offices, youths under 16 and those handicapped by physical limitations or household responsibilities.

Paralleling the War Manpower Commission's "work or fight" order, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has issued orders to local draft boards to reconsider the status of all registrants who are known to be engaged in activities or occupations designated as nondeferrable by the War Manpower Commissioner, and local boards and appeal agencies are directed to classify such registrants without giving consideration to their dependency status, except as secondary to manpower needs for the armed forces.

General Hershey has ruled that any "nondeferrable" Selective Service registrant who has registered with the U. S. Employment Service shall not be subject to reclassification for 30 days from the date when such evidence is presented to his local board. After 30 days, local boards and appeal agencies are required to deny him occupational deferment unless he shall have transferred to an essential occupation.

"Only grounds or excuse for further deferment are enforced temporary idleness, illness of the registrant of his family, physical disqualification, or unavoidable circumstances which would prevent switch of employment without undue hardship to the registrant," say the Hershey instructions.

Careful Study Promised

Effectiveness of the 48-hour week, which, incidentally, carries with it time-and-a-half pay for all hours over 40, and the "work or fight" order will be carefully studied by the War Manpower Commission. Results of these orders will largely determine whether the nation's wartime manpower problem can be met through voluntary action or whether Administration support shall be given to some compulsory measure such as the Austin-Wadsworth bill now under study by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

This bill would impose a legal obligation on all men between 18 and 65 and all women between 18 and 50 who are not in the armed forces to aid the war effort in a noncombatant capacity.

Sponsors of the bill contend that job assignments would still be largely on a voluntary basis but the government would have legal power to force recalcitrants into useful war jobs.

Leading opponents of compulsory manpower draft at the present time are the labor organizations who hold that voluntary methods have not been fully tried and that materials as well as manpower are setting the current limit on war production.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has stated that a compulsory manpower civilian draft is inevitable in time, but has promised to do his best to make voluntary controls work first.

President Roosevelt has indicated that the time is not yet here for a compulsory draft, but gave the impression at his last press conference that it may be brought nearer by the serious farm labor situation.

Senator Lists Employees In $4,500 Class

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, author of a bill to require Senate confirmation of all Federal jobholders receiving $4,500 or more a year, said today the pay rolls of the executive branch listed 27,648 employees in that category last October.

Their estimated annual salary was $154,900,400. At the same time, the total of all employees in the executive branch was 2,687,093, paid $5,341,630,224 a year.

In other words, Senator McKellar said, 1.03 per cent of the employees in the executive branch were paid over $4,500, and received 2.096 per cent of the total salaries.

The War Production Board led all other branches with 3,406 employees in the $4,500-or-better bracket when the statistics were gathered. The War Department was close behind with 3,385.

Branches and Numbers

The number in other branches included: Office of Price Administration, 2,019; Treasury, 2,428; Justice, 1,606; Navy, 856; Post Office, 296; State, 668; Interior, 1,098; Commerce, 884; Labor, 304; Federal Security Agency, 969; Federal Work Agency, 679; Interstate Commerce Commission, 333; Maritime Commission, 297; National Housing Agency, 1,058; Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1,448; Tennessee Valley Authority, 424; and Veterans Administration, 1,092.

Senator McKellar also assembled statistics showing that since President Roosevelt was sworn in on March 4, 1933, a total of 102,875 nominations have been sent to Capitol Hill. Of these, 34,626 were postmasters, 34,888 in the Army, 21,764 in the Navy, 4,030 in the Marine Corps, and 7,567 in civilian posts other than postmasters.

Bill was Revised

The Senate Judiciary Committee voted March 3 in favor of a job-confirmation bill, revised extensively from Senator McKellar's original draft. However, the bill has not been formally reported to the Senate and Chairman Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana said that Senator McKellar would be given an opportunity to appear before the Committee this week to explain any objections he might have to the measure in its revised form.

President Roosevelt expressed strong opposition to the original bill, declaring it would clog the Senate's calendar, dissipate the responsibility of department heads, turn the clock back on the merit system, and hold up vigorous prosecution of the war program. Senator McKellar replied that the President's argument "disregarded the constitutional method of appointing officials of the Government."

$18.75 a Ride

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—Fares for a ride in Chicago's new subway will be $18.75 next Saturday.

Tickets will be sold by the United States Treasury Department, and anyone who buys a Bond may have a seat in an eight-car inspection train.

City officials will look over the downtown tubes Friday. Charles E. de Leuw, Chief Subway Engineer, said the route would be opened for revenue operation "shortly."

Slave Labor: Last Hope For Axis War Machine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Slave labor, ruthlessly recruited on a continent-wide scale and systematically exploited, today has become the Nazis' final expedient for keeping the Axis' overburdened war machine functioning in the face of heavy manpower losses.

In a 10,000-word survey, the foreign service division of the Office of War Information gives the detailed story of how the Nazis are recruiting workers in "one of the biggest man hunts in all history," how they trick and exploit their victims, and how the latter resist.

The report, delineating the true scope of the Axis production drive against the United Nations' war effort and stressing the Nazi intention of draining the occupied countries of able-bodied men to prevent them from joining the Allies once Europe is invaded is based on underground reports, European press accounts, and material received from Government research agencies.

Millions Shifted

"Undetermined millions out of Europe's Naxi-dominated working population of 165,000,000, almost all of whom live in territories with labor-conscription laws, are working for the Axis in occupied countries," the report declares. Millions of others—shifted around like pawns in a gigantic chess game—have been moved from one end of Europe to the other to build roads and fortifications and work in the factories and the fields.

"In addition, more than 5,000,000 foreign civilians and prisoners have been transplanted to Germany to work for the Axis in the Nazi homeland. It is estimated there are about 1.500,000 working prisoners in Germany. Of the civilian workers, 1,000,000 are believed to be Poles, several hundred thousand Russians, between 300,000 and 350,000 Italians, 300,000 Belgians, more than 250,000 Czechs, about 200,000 Netherlanders, upward of 200,000 French, and about 135,000 Yugoslavs."

This Nazi conception of the "New Order" represents a reversion to medieval feudalism, the OWI states. It differs in this respect, the report, point out, that while feudalism was a system of serfdom and gross inequalities, the master was honor-bound to look after his labor force and protect it. In the case of the Nazis, "only through coldly calculated logic do they stop short of oppressing the worker at the point where his productivity would be impaired."

"Serfs of New Order"

Underpaid, worked up to 72 hours a week and more, cheated and deceived by false promises, and exploited according to their position in an "economic hierarchy based on Nazi racial myths, the foreign workers in Germany, even more than those working for the Germans in the occupied countries, are the serfs of the Nazis' New Order," the report continues.

Since the summer of 1939, it is calculated, the total German working population has decreased by more than 8,000,000 to about 29,500,000 workers. While about 5,000,000 of these have been replaced by foreign civilians and prisoner workers, a sizable gap still remains to be filled—especially in view of the resistance and unreliability of the foreign workers.

Fritz Sauckel, Nazi General Deputy for Labor Supply, gave the signal for stepping up the German manpower drive on Jan. 6. Moving to solve desperate manpower shortages by conscription in bulk, the Nazis have broken down elaborate industrial operations into simple processes to enable them to use large groups of unskilled and semiskilled; they are transporting thousands of young foreigners 16 to 20 years of age, to Germany for training, and "they have extended forced labor to the children of Europe."

Dane 'Outranks' Pole

Permeating the program is the Nazi conception of a "blood hierarchy" in which a Danish worker ranks higher "racially" than a Polish worker and so receives more pay and privileges, while a Polish worker as a symbol of his "racial inferiority" always must wear over his right breast a reddish-purple "P" sewn on a diamond-shaped badge with a yellow background.

Under this hierarchy, workers are rated in the following order:

"1. Axis workers and workers coming from countries with which Germany has labor agreements—Italians, Spaniards, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Rumanians.

"2. Nordic workers—Netherlanders, Danes, and Norwegians.

"3. Western European workers—French and Belgians.

"4. Ostland workers—Estonians, Latvians, Liths, and Czechs, Serbs, and Croats.

"5. Poles and Russians.

One in Seven a Foreigner

With the present labor force in Germany estimated at 29,500,000 and consisting of about 15,000,000 women and 14,000,00 men and with 5,000,000 of these being foreign workers or working war prisoners, at least one out of every seven workers in Germany proper today is a foreigner, the report concludes.

"Foreign workers are herded together in camps, barracks, and unused factories and in some cases billeted in private houses. The camps are crowded; the food, cooked by workers, is bad; the heating is meager, and some of the camps even lack lighting and running water.

A systtem of deductions cuts trickily and heavily into the foreign worker's pay, which nominally is the same as that received by German labor. Cost of upkeep, contributions to winter funds and social insurance, and supplementary war taxes reduce earnings often 25 to 30 per cent. In addition, the "socially inferior" eastern workers—Poles and Russians—pay a heavy "Sozialausgleichsgabe"—or "social-equalization tribute"—which reduces their pay still further.

Pay to Work

Under the remittance system, no transfer of funds occurs. The Nazis merely instruct the bank in the worker's home town to pay so much money to his family. Then the outlay is credited against the occupation costs fixed by the Nazis for the country in question. The Nazis thus make a worker's own country pay him for working in Germany.

New methods of persuading workers to move to Germany, distinct from the policy of force employed in Russia and Poland, include exploitation of economic distress by closing factories in occupied countries, deprivation of home-country rationing books, compelling workers to seek sustenance elsewhere, and use of the "work book" which catalogues a person's working record and lists him arbitrarily on this basis, as either "working in the German interest" or "unemployed."

The OWI report adds that women increasingly are being imported into the Reich, especially for work as domestic servants. Women from Russia are held in such low esteem by the Nazis that they designate their transfer to Germany as "verfrachtet"—freighted—the same term that would be used to designate a shipment of cattle.

N. Y. Lawmakers Adjourn Urging World Federation

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29—After adopting a concurrent resolution urging a world federation for the maintenance of peace, the 166th regular session of the New York Legislature adjourned sine die March 26 and the legislators headed for home with an extraordinary session next May or June looming to afford tax relief to New York City.

Next to the world federation appeal resolution, which was sent to the President, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and New York members of the Congress, one of the most important legislative acts just before adjournment was the adoption of a pay-rise bill for 45,000 state employees, giving them an increase of 7½ to 10 per cent. This was less than Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had recommended, but indications were that he was satisfied with the measure.

Dewey in Control

Governor Dewey, the first Republican to head the executive branch of the State Government in 20 years, was in full control of the Legislature during the session and right up to the moment of adjournment.

The world federation resolution was right in line with the informed opinion in the Empire State, which is strongly in favor of the broadest kind of public education in the interest of international co-operation, leaving out, meanwhile, such controversial questions as the rights of minorities, territorial boundaries and postwar world policing by the United States and Britain in the interest of peace. These questions, it is held, may be left for discussion after the victory over the Axis has been won.

Following is the full text of the world federation resolution:

"Whereas, it is the hope of every American that out of the suffering and sorrow of this war there shall rise the foundations of a lasting peace which will give to all peoples of the world the right to worship as they please without fear of persecution, and to the minorities everywhere the fullest protection of those inalienable rights which should be the heritage of every human being, and

World Organization

"Whereas, there can be no lasting peace unless rampant nationalism and economic and military aggression are eliminated from the world, and

"Whereas, a lasting peace requires the prosperity and welfare of all peoples, and

"Whereas, such aims can be achieved only by an international organization of all nations, now therefore be it

"Resolved that the Legislature of the State of New York declares its profound conviction that an international organization of all nations to achieve these results must be an essential condition of the peace, and be it further

"Resolved that the Legislature of the State of New York hereby memorializes the President of the United States, and the Congress of the United States, to lend every effort to accomplish this end, and directs that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Vice-President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each member of Congress elected from the State of New York."

Other than the pay increase voted just before the close, the following is seen as the most important act of the Legislature during the session:

Revision of income tax law, permitting quarterly installment payments, deductions for medical expenses and insurance premiums, as well as continued deductions for children over 18 still in school, with specific provision that Government pay for persons in the armed services be exempted from the tax; exemption of alimony payments from net income of the husband, making them taxable as income of divorced wife.

U. S. Conciliator at Coal Parley

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the U. S. Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, attended today the Southern Appalachian Joint Wage Conference negotiating a contract for soft coal mines to replace the one expiring Wednesday midnight.

The conference, in disclosing Mr. Steelman's presence, did not state the purpose of his appearance, although he entered the negotiations at a time when representatives of both operators and the United Mine Workers of America were at odds over the method of extending negotiations and continuing work on a retroactive basis.

Mr. Steelman was accompanied by John D. King, one of his commissioners.

The Southern Operators have acceded to a U. M. W. proposal to limit the extension for a 30-day period after termination of the present agreement. They added a proviso that any agreement hinge upon compliance with the Economic Stabilization Act. This proviso was rejected by the miners.

Early in the conference, John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, declared that miners would not trespass upon the operators' property beginning Thursday if no new contract was reached or an extension agreed upon. Subsequently a 30-day extension was agreed to between the union and the operators of the Northern Applachian region.

Navy Cross Is Conferred On Rear Admiral Mason

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Rear Admiral Charles P. Mason has been awarded the Navy Cross "for extraordinary heroism and outstanding courage" while commanding the aircraft carrier Hornet during the battle of Santa Cruz Islands, the Navy has announced.

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RICHMOND, VA.

European Modernists Exhibit in Boston—Nelson Eddy in Symphony Hall

Advance Guard Exiles in U. S. Display Works

By Dorothy Adlow

Works by a dozen and a half European artists, formerly members of the advance guard of Paris, will be shown through April 23 at the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street. These artists, under pressure of war, have been forced to relinquish their French stronghold and take up residence in the United States. Now that they are in our midst, the strangeness and unreality formerly associated with them is dissipated. They now share our daily experience, and naturally we are curious to know whether their response to American life is in any way manifest in their pictures. All the paintings and sculptures at the Institute were painted here.

For all the each-man-is-a-law-unto-himself deviations of the Parisians, they eventually resolve themselves into normal and, yes, conventional categories. There are those who operate through channels of calculation, conforming in some way to a mathematical basis of procedure, and avoiding studiously any accidental or fanciful intrusion. They are the Abstract painters, the Purists, the neo-Plasticists. Their succinct statement, the cold impersonality, the clinical detachment, provide a striking contrast with their neighbors who give full play to intuition and free association, avoiding considerations of logic and deliberately compounding a grotesque phantasmagoric vision. The former would be regarded in a sense as classicists, the latter as romanticists.

* * *

Never before in the history of art have painters pressed qualifications to such extremes, pursued their chosen course to extravagance, until the romanticist was burned up in his own warmth, and the classicist frozen in his traces. Many of these Parisians, spurred on by the inventions and excesses of their colleagues, have forgotten their mission as artists, in an attempt to surpass the extreme, to shock, bewilder, stun. Some have turned the art of picture making into a puzzle, an acrostic, inviting the spectator to find the obvious concealed in the strange, to discern demons and grotesques imbedded in shadows, to extricate figures from landscapes. This is a parlor game and not to be interpreted as something deeply significant and esoteric.

The Dali pictures, of course, command the attention claimed by a freak show in the circus. His dexterity with the brush would amount to little (the world is densely populated with performers of such manual skill) if he had not such inventiveness for putting on a show. He is agile, tricky, but the momentary curiosity evoked by his concoctions is not to be confused with real aesthetic delight.

Pavel Tchelitchew is of Russian birth; but 10 years in Paris drew him to the enchantments of fantastic composition, and 10 years of residence in the United States have apparently heightened his enthusiasm for strangeness. He is far more interesting than Dali as a painter.

Time and geography make little alteration in the creations of Marc Chagall, who has retained his artistic personality as resident in Vitebsk, Berlin, Paris, and New York, there is a native spontaneity in his pictures that is refreshing.

In the paintings of Kurt Seligmann and Max Ernst, we have an opportunity once again to enter a dream world of Surrealists. These painters compose dramas with such titles as "Napoleon in the Wilderness" and "Sabbath Phantoms," and their darksome fantasies would not be so tantalizing if they were not presented with striking rhythmical phrases and with a real feeling for decorative composition. The same theme of melancholy meditation prevails in Eugene Berman's contribution.

The improvisatory manner of André Masson might be considered one extreme of the exhibition, and "Composition" by Piet Mondrian would serve as an example of the geometric asethetic. Amadée Ozenfant's portrait, "Maternité," possesses the ascetic simplicity of the abstract method. Moholy-Nägy's "Space Modulator," with its basic shapes, provides the concise elements of constructivism.

Fernand Léger, who once romanticized the machine, seems in his American pictures to pursue the practice of simplification with good design basic in all his pictures.

* * *

The contribution of Jacques Lipchitz helps to stabilize this exhibition. He is not afraid of fact or feeling. His sculptures and drawings are free of rarefication, pose, and artifice. He reminds us less of this "ism" or that, than he does of the dynamic drawings of Daumier, Goya, and Rembrandt. He models forms with vigor and urgency, with a titanic force reminiscent of Michelangelo. No footnotes or explanations are required for his contributions. They are direct in their address, eloquent, free. Their buoyancy is a happier symbol of modern life than the doldrums expressed by many of his co-exhibitors.

If modern artists can be divided between the intellectual and the intuitive, the classic and romantic, the objective and subjective, they can also be classified as nay-saying and yea-saying. Some affirm life, and heighten our confidence through imaginative force, others depress and degrade men by persistent occupation with hope-frustrating symbols.

Manet's 'In the Second Balcony'
Lithograph now on exhibition at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge

'Richard III' as Melodrama

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Staging "Richard III" as a fast-paced melodrama, rather than as a poetic tragedy, George Coulouris was rewarded Friday evening by frequent and hearty bursts of applause. By every sign of spectator approval and comment, this Shakespeare revival—the only one this season in New York—should run for several weeks, possibly months, at the Forrest Theater.

As the deformed and heartless Richard, Mr. Coulouris was almost continuously in the center of the action of this version of the play. He is baleful enough to satisfy even patrons of the horror films, carrying off with relish that monstrous scene in which the mentally and physically twisted heir to Britain's throne courts Lady Anne over the bier of the king he has slain.

Mr. Coulouris speaks the frequent soliloquies directly to the audience, making them unctuous recitals of Richard's appreciation of his own conscienceless cleverness and sophistry. A threatening figure, indeed, he appeared in his dark, steel-like garments, merciless eyes gleaming out of a colorless face, the pitiless voice stabbing at every person who challenged Richard's ruthless progress toward the throne. His sardonic laugh is a mockery of what is humane in mankind.

Helen Waren matched this Richard well in the courtship scene, as a fiery Lady Anne who gradually wilted before an insinuating diabolism calculated to break down any normal manifestation of human courage. Norma Chambers, too, as Queen Elizabeth, played with the power of indignation requisite to hold the stage against Mr. Coulouris' super-villain. Tom Rutherford acted well his scene of the mortally stricken Edward IV admonishing his courtiers to put aside their private quarrels for the sake of the peace of the state which he was soon to relinquish.

Philip Bourneuf kept well to the pace of the performance, while projecting a Duke of Buckingham who had warmth of voice and gentleness of behavior. Most of the others fitted into Mr. Coulouris' theatrical scheme. A few of the players, seeking to project a touch of romantic grace in word and movement, seemed a little florid or mincing in speech, or appeared to go over the line where invective turns into rant.

The play has been given an ingenious setting, designed by Motley, which makes it possible to do it all without pauses in a single setting in two acts. A background unit has staircases curving upward on either side for grouping of the personages of the court, and providing entrances from above. A central arch, which can be closed on occasion by heraldic drapes, provides a place for intimate interior scenes. The whole, with a varied use of lighting designed by Jean Rosenthal, gives dramatically flexible presentation of ensembles and single figures alike. Costumed in brave colors, the groups go on and off to fanfares that suggest royal pageantry.

E. C. S.

'Matthew Passion' As Miracle Play In Two Versions

Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" will be separately presented in the style of a modified medieval miracle play in New York and in Montreal next month.

The Montreal production will be staged by Herbert Graf, following the construction of the original medieval mystery plays, which were dramatizations of Bible scenes, and the conductor will be Wilfred Pelletier, both gentlemen of the Metropolitan Opera.

The New York production, choregraphed by George Balanchine, will be presented as "The Crucifixion of Christ" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday evening, April 9 (while Ballet Theater is in Philadelphia) with Leopold Stokowski conducting a student orchestra of players drawn from Columbia University, the Juilliard School of Music, and the High School of Music and Art. Soloists and a narrator will occupy the pit with the orchestra.

On the stage Lillian Gish will mime the part of Mary Magdalene, and the parts of Peter, Pilate, Judas, the High Priest, soldiers and the crowd will also be mimed. The Christ will be represented by a golden ray of light. The staging, using inclined planes and a cyclorama on which symbolic forms by Hans Sondheimer will be projected, is to be by Robert Edmond Jones. Costumes are to be patterned after the Arabic burnoose.

House Filled To Capacity For Recital

Ballad singing, to submit opinion, is the best line for Nelson Eddy, the baritone, who entertained an even houseful at Symphony Hall, with Theodore Paxson as his accompanist, yesterday afternoon. The figure was said by a Red Cross speaker to be 2,600 persons, every seat of the auditorium filled. That, then, was the number listening to the performer and applauding him in airs of Handel and Mozart, works by Russian composers, and finally songs by musicians of the British and American schools, along with a folklore piece from the South.

Everything went off in a way that proved Mr. Eddy a vocalist of a high order, and some things in a way that showed him a singing reciter of particular gifts; but his Kentucky Mountain Song and an item or two that he offered at recall in somewhat the same vein seemed more veraciously to disclose the man that all the popularity is about.

* * *

But there is no use asserting too much for this or that point of excellence. It would probably never do for Mr. Eddy to attempt to interest an audience in a whole program of ballads, however great mastery he may possess of the sung narration as form and style. Enough for any platform artist to have something that serves as a moment to arrive at in full power and quality of expression and to ease away from happily and becomingly.

One thing a baritone, tenor, or what you will must do is to convince people at the outset of his exhibition that he has schooling and that he knows the classic foundations of his art. Most singers do this on the same plan that Mr. Eddy adopts; they give something from eighteenth-century opera, like his arias from "Rinaldo" and "Magic Flute." Then something out of the nineteenth century and in a European language. Mr. Eddy undertook an aria in Russian from Rachmaninoff's opera, "Aleko."

* * *

Thereafter they may be as intimate and homespun as they like; only, it is necessary that they set a mark and hit it. There is where, in the case of this recital, the Kentucky ballad idea came in.

Mr. Eddy displays extraordinary shrewdness in the use of his rich voice. He gets past the demand for upper tones early in the program and saves his lower range, which has a timbre of heart-searching beauty, for late in the day. The day was late, too, when he and Mr. Paxson (solo piano pieces of Debussy) concluded their entertainment. They were obliged to appear, by some mischance of travel and baggage, in full-dress evening suits. Mr. Eddy asked folks to imagine it was evening; and indeed it actually was on the formal dot of night when the encores were over and the parade was at last dismissed.

W. P. T.

Scene From the Film Version of 'The Moon Is Down'
A Nazi band entertains a bread line in the occupied town which is the setting for John Steinbeck's story, now on the screen at the Rivoli in New York.

'The Moon Is Down' in Broadway Film Debut

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Impressive is the Twentieth Century-Fox film version of John Steinbeck's novel about the Nazi occupation of Norway, which opened Friday at the Rivoli Theater. For the implications of the story extend to any individual-respecting country that is enslaved by a Fascist invader. The theme is the dignity of man; a theme which epitomizes the whole progress of civilization toward the humane ideal that the strong should help, not exploit, the weak.

Other films dealing with World War II have also set forth this theme, but "The Moon Is Down" sounds a unique note: the realization by two of the German officers that the Nazi methods falsify the very nature of man's evolving discovery that no society can survive except on the basis of give and take, not of taking only by a self-designated "superior race." Savage peoples have found out, as truly as states that have called themselves civilized, that when the people are oppressed they may be expected one day to rise and destroy their masters.

* * *

Chief exemplar of this understanding in "The Moon Is Down" is Colonel Lanser, who is in charge of the German troops occupying a Norwegian town. Sir Cedric Hardwicke plays this part with an authority that requires few specific words to support his specific attitude, which clearly and forcefully shows his belief that Hitler's inhumane methods will no more prevail than did the same methods when practiced by tyrants in the past.

Colonel Lanser yawns with boredom, even while he accepts his superior's orders to execute hostages to penalize the town for its citizens' failure to "co-operate," according to the one-way meaning of the word in the Nazi dictionary. He warns the local Quisling—played with finesse by E. J. Ballantine—that for every hostage shot a dozen passive resisters will be turned into active saboteurs.

This treatment of Colonel Lanser as a human being in full possession of his intelligent faculties is not to be dismissed as "sympathetic." It merely goes deeper than the stock presentation of a Nazi officer as a complete dupe of the Hitler doctrine of force.

The other German who cannot live by propaganda, because he can't help thinking things through for himself, is Lieutenant Tonder, played poignantly by Peter Van Eyck. He exclaims hysterically out of his loneliness, when the townspeople shun him at the inn and he is unable to get believable news of how things are going at home in Germany: "The flies have conquered the flypaper!"

His is the fate of a Holofernes at the hands of a village Judith when he seeks some solace of human companionship with the widow of a Norwegian whom the Nazis have slain for resisting them. Dorris Bowden plays this woman with the tension of human endurance tried nearly to the breaking point. William Post, Jr., acts her husband with a power that cries out against the whole tribe of Hitler.

* * *

There is grandeur in the conclusion, when the story's whole idea is visualized. A little company of hostages, led by the mayor (acted as a quietly courageous man by Henry Travers), arrives at the row of hangman's nooses just as the mills start to blow up. Colonel Lanser looks on cynically, for not one is left of the factories he was sent to the town to keep in operation. As he foresaw, the spirit of free man does its work, that spirit which can never be enchained.

Under Irving Pichel's direction—Mr. Pichel also plays an unintimidated innkeeper—the action proceeds at a slowly mounting pace. It brings out with due accent every high light planned by Nunnally Johnson, who prepared the film story from the Steinbeck book and produced the picture.

Much less is made of the talkative Dr. Winter in the film than in the book. There is a sufficient number of exhibitions of the cowardly brutality of the Nazis. More would have detracted from the film's message. A high spot is the entertainment of a town breadline by a German band, a bit of unconscious humor worthy to amuse Colonel Lanser.

Small supporting roles are important to the total effect as played by Margaret Wycherly, Lee J. Cobb, Violette Wilson, Hans Schumm, Helene Thimig, and numerous others.

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World." New play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, presented by Theron Bamberger as the fifth in the subscription series of plays offered by the American Theater Society and the Theater Guild. Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth head a cast which includes Dorothy Sands, Edit Angold, Richard Taber, Skippy Homeier, Nancy Nugent, Paul Porter, Jr., Richard Tyler, and Walter Kelly. The play has been directed by Elliott Nugent and the production is designed by Raymond Sovey. Curtain at 8:30.

Auditions at Copley

The first of a series of auditions, announced by Edward Gould for aspiring young players, will be held at the Copley Theater Friday afternoon. Only those who have submitted a written application in advance will be heard. Each applicant should be provided with a five-minute scene or speech, preferably not poetry. Judges at the first audition will be Luella Gear, Violet Heming, and Elaine Ellis.

Art Exhibitions

The Blanchon Gallery of Modern Art, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of contemporaries. Open from 4-7 p. m. daily.
Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Sketches from Walt Disney animated cartoons.
The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland street—Paintings of Indians by Kathryn W. Leighton. Irving E. Couse, Clarence Ellsworth; paintings of cowboys and horses by W. R. Leigh. Through March.
Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Exhibition of Perspectives by Stanley B. Parker.
Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of oils and water colors by Elizabeth Miller Lobingier. Through April 9.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street.—Water colors by William Jewell. Through April 10.
Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street — Paintings by Erwin Singer. Through April 3.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Glenna Miller.
Helman's Print Shop, 55 Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—European painters in America. Through April 23.
Ross Galleries, 72 Huntington Avenue—Group exhibition of water colors, tempera paintings, etchings and lithographs. April 23.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese porcelains, lent from the collection of the late John Gardner Coolidge; Chinese Bronzes; From Impressionism to Expressionism in Graphic Art. Through April 30. Persian paintings and decorative arts. Through March 31.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Brasil Buildings, an exhibition of architecture. Through April 4. Art of our Allies (The Netherlands). Through April 11. Early Silver of the First Baptist Church of Boston. Through March. Early Silver of the Old South Church of Boston. Through April.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Army P-39 Airacobras—from Drafting Board to Flight. Through April 9. Paintings by Mai-Mai-Sze. Through April 10.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of tapestries of the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries woven at Tournai Beauvais, Gobelins, Brussels, Delf, Enghien.
The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Exhibition of Contemporary Russian Art. Through April 18.
Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Group of oils by Robert Strong Woodward and Walter Koeniger. Through March.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—New England paintings 1700-1775, held in collaboration with the American Antiquarian Society. Through March.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by Edith R. Abbott: Art of the Armed Forces: Water Colors of Venezuela. Through March.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Tapestry exhibition, loaned by French and Co., New York. Through March 31. Exhibit of Russian Icons.

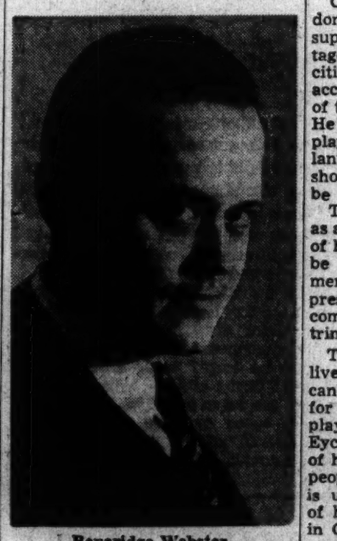
Victory Concert

The fifteenth Victory Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests, sponsored by the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee, will be held in the Tapestry Room of the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon, at 4. The Wellesley College Choir, under the direction of Margaret McDonald, will give the program.

Puppet 'Hansel and Gretel'

Etta Merrick Graves will present a marionette performance of "Hansel and Gretel" at the Fine Arts Theater Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Bill Perkins will aid in the voice parts. Evelyn Glazer will be pianist and Linda Howes soloist.

Paul Muni
Now on the screen at the Exeter and the Uptown in "Commandos Srike at Dawn."



Beveridge Webster
Who will give a piano recital Friday afternoon in Jordan Hall.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30, Matinee Saturday at 2:30
Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Presented by Theron Bamberger. Starring Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth.

Music

New England Conservatory of Music—Recital Hall—Recital by members of Beta Chapter, Mu Phi Epsilon of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:35, 9:30.
Esquire—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:45, 5:55, 9:10. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:20, 4:30, 7:45.
Exeter—"Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.
Fenway—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:00, 9:25. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:35, 4:40, 8:05.
Kenmore—"Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. 1:30, 4:40, 8. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.
Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05.
Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
Metropolitan—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:15.
Modern—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 6, 9. "At the Front," 11:10 a. m., 3:05, 5:15, 8:30.
Normandie—"Queen of Broadway," Rochelle Hudson, Buster Crabbe. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Beast of Berlin." 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10.
Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wacky Wabbit," "In the Circus." "Kaltenborn and the latest news. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Orpheum—"Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, Richard Quine, Susan Peters. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.
Paramount—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.
RKO-Boston—"A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.
Scollay—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9. "At the Front in North Africa." 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.
South Station Theater—"Keep 'Em Sailing," "Little Isles of Freedom," "Screen Snapshots No. 4," "Disney Detectives," "Winter Paradise," "Army Air Force Band," "Vanishing Private," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:48, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, Richard Quine, Susan Peters. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.
Telegis—"March of Time," "Moscow," "Old Time Hollywood," cartoons, a novelet and other shorts, 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.
Tremont—"Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:17 a. m., 3:22, 7:27. "Died with Boots On," 9 a. m., 1:05, 5:10, 9:15.
Uptown—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 2:40, 6:05, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympia—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:10 a. m., 12, 12:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:45, 5.
Allston: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Alan Jones, Jr. Frazee, "Boss of Big Town," John Litel. 1:45, 5.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 5.
Regent: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Rhythm Parade," G. Storm.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, Continuous from 5:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "One of Our Air Craft Is Missing." 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.
Coolidge Corner: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.
Cleveland Circle: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "Quiet Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders. 2, 8.
University: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 5:20. "At the Front in North Africa." 3:30, 6:50, 10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "City Without Men," L. Darnell, D. Dudley. "Traitor Within," Don Barry, Jean Parker.
Codman Square: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith. 1:45, 8.
Upham's Corner: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:35, 3:50, 6:10, 8:25. "Rear of the Enemy," 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:20, 9:40.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 3:05, 8:05. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2:05, 7, 10.
Park: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon. Jinx Falkenburg.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, John Litel. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "At the Front in North Africa." 2:20, 5:30, 8:40. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. 3:13, 6:23, 9:33.
Mystic: "We Are the Marines," 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 3:35, 8:35.
Orpheum: "Heart of the Golden West," Roy Roberts, Gabby Hayes. 2:10, 7, 10. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:20, 8:30.
Strand: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:35, 8:30. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley. 2:05, 7, 9:50.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "He Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.
Fellsway: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy.
MELROSE—Melrose: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Once Upon a Honeymoon."
NATICK — Colonial: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:40, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn, John Wayne. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "City Without Men," Glenda Farrell, Linda Darnell. "At the Front." 2, 8.
Strand: "Arabian Nights," Marie Montez, Jon Hall. "At the Front." 2, 8.
ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Never Say Dead Boots," Milton Berle.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison.
Strand: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor.
Capitol: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2:00, 7:53. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 3:23, 9:08.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Springtime in the Rockies," Carmen Miranda, Betty Grable. "Lady from Chungking," Anna May Wong.
Coolidge: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Home Forum

"My burden is light"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"My burden is light" (Matthew 11:30), said Jesus of Nazareth to his audience listening eagerly or critically to his unconventional teachings, reaping a rich fruitage of healing and refreshment, physical and mental, from his profound acquaintance with, and application of, spiritual law. They saw this law surmount the limitations and restrictions of human lack in the feeding of the multitudes, the healing of the sick; they saw it overcome death; at his word sin was uncovered and the sinner healed; the demented were restored, and furthermore enmity was proved powerless to silence or destroy the message or the messenger.

The word "burden," which Jesus used here, has in its corresponding verbal derivation, to bear, the dual meaning of both to carry (a) a load, and (b) to lift up—as in oracular prophecy. Thus the noun itself often means a prophetic utterance or oracle. Most of Jesus' listeners were doubtless acquainted with the older Scriptures, and therefore may well have been aware of the deeper significance which the dual meaning of the word implied, for the Old Testament has many references to "the burden of the Lord."

To many of Jesus' Jewish contemporaries the Pharisaical insistence upon the letter of the law must indeed have seemed burdensome, futile, purposeless. In sharp contrast to it was the new and inspiring call of Jesus to come to the Christ-consciousness for rest and peace. With sublime assurance was this invitation given to all the laboring and heavy laden.

The prelude to Jesus' invitation had been his prayer of recognition of and gratitude for the childlike simplicity and teachableness of his disciples; and he followed this with the acknowledgment of his complete unity with his Father, outlining his intimate relationship and its resultant dominion in these words: **"All things are delivered unto me of my Father: and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him"** (Matthew 11:27).

Here is the prophetic message, the revelation of true relationship, of scientific sonship and fatherhood, which when understood and practiced, brings light to humanity and makes even its burdens light. Here lies the secret of all true progress, namely, the recognition of this unity, this divine origin of man which, when understood and demonstrated, emancipates men from the mesmerism of the Adamic dream; from false education, false government, false laws, and false values. It equips men with irresistible spiritual conviction and confidence in the power of good to overcome all evil. It prophesies and recalls the ascendancy of Spirit, practiced by Jesus and illustrated in this age by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," through her application of divine law.

The light which Jesus of Nazareth brought to unenlightened humanity was symbolized first by a star guiding the Wisemen of the East to the birthplace of him who was to prove himself the supreme exponent of spiritual wisdom and enlightenment in all ages. Similarly, darkness gave place to that "glory of the Lord" shining round about the shepherds as they watched over their flocks at night. The angel message of a Saviour's advent illumined, inspired, and directed their search and led them safely and swiftly to their destination—the manger which was to become the humble emblem of the world's supreme event.

The great message of spiritual love exemplified in the first century, which Mary Baker Eddy revealed in Christian Science in the nineteenth century, is calling to humanity today to learn its import and practice its loving ministrations that sufferers burdened, bereaved, apprehensive, and weary may hear, heed, and learn the true nature of their being and destiny; may embrace and practice their unity with their Father as did Jesus. Not for material conquest or earthly kingdoms, not for worldly wealth and satisfaction, did the Master use his power and authority. His spiritual ascendancy conquered every opposing effort. It surmounted waves and winds and rose triumphant over death and the grave. Its great purpose was both individual and collective. In the perfecting of his own career he brought also infinite blessings to those whose hearts were ready to receive his loving ministrations.

Writing to The Mother Church in her Message for 1902 (p. 5), Mrs. Eddy says significantly: **"Christian Science stills all distress over doubtful interpretations of the Bible; it lights the fires of the Holy Ghost, and floods the world with the baptism of Jesus. It is this ethereal flame, this almost unconceived light of *divine Love*, that heaven husbands in the First Commandment."** Here then is the ultimate of all true government, all right living and loving which will prompt men to bear each other's burdens and find them light, for the great message at the baptism of Jesus comes not exclusively to the individual Jesus but to all humanity with the Father's benediction, **"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased"** (Matthew 3:17). In "this almost unconceived light of *divine Love*," linked by Mrs. Eddy's revelation with the First Commandment, in the passage just quoted, we may behold and apprehend the true origin and ultimate of the Supreme Being and idea, and learn the unreality of all earthly burdens, when spiritual understanding guides thought and action aright.

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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TULIPS, FROM "THE NEW BLUMBUCH": *An engraving by Johann Theodore de Bry*

JOHANN THEODORE, born in 1561, was the son of an engraver and etcher. For his "New Blumbuch," which was published in 1612, he prepared eighty plates, engraved with specimens of "singular and unique" plants. In 1641 there appeared in Frankfort an enlarged edition of de Bry's flower book, containing 144 plates. The illustrations show clarity of statement and fine care in execution. Among them are represented the iris, hyacinth, fritillaria, gladiolus, digitalis, and anemone. This sheet, of various species of tulips, is to be found in the 1612 edition.

The Planners of Discovery

THE GREAT AGE of Elizabeth and of Shakespeare, in which English genius burned brightly in almost every aspect of life, was reaching its acme.

> This happy breed of men, this little world,
> This precious stone set in the silver sea,

then awakened from long lethargy to a feeling of exuberant life, such as few people had known since ancient Greece. That was an age when the scholar, the divine, and the man of action were often one and the same person—for the Elizabethans knew what many of us have forgotten, that life is empty without religion, that the tree of knowledge is barren unless rooted in love, and that learning purchased at the expense of living is a sorry bargain. . . .

The age of discovery in England was closely integrated with English literature, promoted by her governing class, and a matter of great moment to the government. Sir Humfrey Gilbert, Oxonian, educational reformer, and courtier, published a *Discourse of a Discovery for a New Passage to Cataia* (i. e. China), and attempted the first English colony. His half-brother Sir Walter Raleigh, courtier, soldier, and historian, founded Virginia and sought El Dorado up the Orinoco. And the Rev. Richard Hakluyt, student of Christ Church in Oxford, compiled his great collection of *Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation*, in order to fire his countrymen to worthy deeds overseas. The English empire down to the American Revolution was but a fulfilment of the plans made by Hakluyt, Gilbert, Raleigh, and a number of other promoters in the reign of Queen Bess.—From "The Growth of the American Republic," by SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON and HENRY STEELE COMMAGER. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

For Purposes of Style

I MAY AS WELL confess at the very outset that style cannot be taught, that its best masters have taught themselves. A teacher's finger never wagged at Shakespeare. It was the hard practice of the world that laid its instructive birch across his shoulders. And how little we know of the methods of genius or even of talent! Did Lear drag word by word with continual mending, or did it brawl firsthand from a running pen? Were the "Spectator Papers" patched and polished through successive midnights or flung breathless to the printer's devil? Barchester, I have said, was written on Trollope's knee in railway carriages, and Dickens composed his "Pickwick Papers" largely to the jolting of a hackney cab; but were these bouncing sentences never set afterwards to a smoother order? . . .

There are some things, however, that may be taught in class; and I thought I might instruct my students in a thrifty use of adjectives, inasmuch as most beginners hang them on every noun and choose to think that a very high mountain is really taller than a mountain. Perhaps I might bar them from the use of any adjectives to rouse their ingenuity to find a noun that needs no padding. . . .

An artificial stretching of vocabulary is not to be urged; for the number of words employed, for purposes of style, is a secondary matter. It is their quality and fine use that are needed most. Nor may students exult when they have found a hard word to express their thought. For, in the first place, hard words make hard reading. Beneath their weight a sentence staggers like a man with a bag of coal. It is usually a pattern of easy words that gives a sentence grace, and any octosyllabic explosion blows the thought quite off its track. But secondly, and of more importance, hard words have mostly been coined for a special use and their meaning is narrow and scientific. They stiffen a paragraph to a formula. They smell unpleasantly of the laboratory and the schoolroom.

But common words have grown up with the language. They have been bartered back and forth until they are loaded with experience and association. With them life has been measured for a thousand years. . . .

With them the Magna Charta was signed and the Armada fought. They crossed the seas in the stormy *Mayflower* and set up their stockade against the Indians. Their common use has built America. These common words defy exact definition because they mean so much. They contain a hundred elusive overtones of racial experience and recollection. A secret of style is to make this overtone a servant to the thought. . . .

Words must do more than fit the sense. They must, also, please the ear; for in prose as well as verse there is a kind of cadence, although of a different and more liberal sort. If this cadence falls to monotonous singsong it palls like a second spoon of honey. . . . It would be good practice to take a page of excellent prose and by the substitution of words of equal meaning and different stress see how its ease and grace depart. . . .

But chiefly I shall impress upon my students that . . . the beauty and clarity of words arise from a beauty and clarity of thought and judgment. Nor can water be pumped from an empty well. It is by the study of great books and by experience of life that they can learn to write. And then a whole world opens to their expression.—From "A Thread of English Road," by CHARLES S. BROOKS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Returned

Spring, and the lilacs by the door,
And down the fields a warm breeze runs,
And all is as it was once more
Before the distant shock of guns.

Swing wide the gate of plank and pole
To take the fretting chestnut span;
The plow is there across the knoll.
The fallow waits the knowing man.

Along the creek the willows lean;
Blue woodsmoke from the lower farm
Is haze against the opening green.
Familiar leather in the palm,

And all is as it was before;
Familiar home, familiar land,
Though plowman learn to plow once more
And plowing asks a second hand.

CHARLES MALAM

We Stood Together in the Star Hatch, With Venus About to Rise

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS out of New York we dined in Paris, having had a night in Lisbon in between.

The return trip was notable by showing us another side of the operation over the Atlantic. . . . We had an extra day in Lisbon this time, since the swells were running high in Horta Harbor. The Clippers can take up to six-foot waves, but they can't get up flying speed on swells. . . .

But for me the climax of the whole flight came in the very early morning. I am going to tell it in the words of my story written at the time, since impressions on the spot are so much more vivid than those in retrospect. . . .

"This morning, by way of illustration, at ten minutes after two, the steward shook my curtains and said, 'Captain's compliments, Madame. Venus is about to rise.'

"Two of us did roll out of the warm comfort of our berths at that summons, threw on a few clothes, and went with Captain Winston up to the flight deck and back to stand on the little ladder into the star hatch. The conical glass 'blister' on the topmost point of the midwing surface is the vantage from which star positions are 'shot' by the navigator.

"In the flight office forward, the crew on duty had been at work. The automatic pilot was flying the ship, with one of the junior pilots in the cockpit watching ahead as our monster bird held its course. The radio man was at his post, earphones on, writing a message that had just came from a ship below us, completely invisible beneath our five-thousand-foot undercast. The navigator was at his broad table, plotting the course flown since the last entry, and the flight engineer was making his hourly inspection of all working parts of the ship, flashlight in hand.

"Had it been anywhere but where it was, the scene would have been faintly romantic but not out of the ordinary. In mid-ocean, isolated from the water below by that deep layer upon layer of cloud, it was fantastic.

"We stood together in the star hatch, with a scene before us that could never be forgotten. To right and left stretched the tremendous wing surfaces of the plane, with the engine nacelles lifting proud heads above the leading edge. Directly behind us, the great three-finned tail reared itself, sturdily reassuring, familiar human handiwork. Beyond was the infinite—the procession of the planets wheeling upon their courses and guiding ours. To the right stood Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, large and faintly golden. To the left, just above that billowing argent cloud floor, Venus walked in rosy beauty."—From "Wings Over the Americas," by ALICE ROGERS HAGER. (New York: Macmillan.)

On Living With Tulips

NEAR ONE CORNER of her desk, there stood a green pot of mauve tulips. Tall they were and nodding, gracious, altogether lovely. And what of that? Well, for me at least, a great deal. I promptly forgot my errand. There I stood, looking and loving those tulips.

For one thing, I suppose I should explain that the color arrangement was perfect. What colors softer, more flattering to each other than green and mauve? Even if the mauve is the exquisitely frail texture of growing petals and the green is crepe paper. Green and mauve. They quiet and comfort me. Before them, I am happy and peaceful. All I ask is the opportunity to linger where they are.

Once in an English March, I must have been more deserving of favors than usual. For that was the spring when all my London friends sent me Dutch tulips. I cannot think what made them do it. It had never happened so in any other London spring, though I've known a number. Whatever made them so generous, I shall never discover. And, fortunately, there is no need. But it was an immeasurably beautiful experience—living with all those tulips.

True, the flower-woman near the corner of Curzon and Half Moon Streets—I could see her by pushing back the curtains at my own front windows—was selling tulips. Of course. So were other flower-women on countless other street corners all over Mayfair and across the great wide, solemn squares of Belgravia. They were selling tulips, grown from bulbs brought across the North Sea from Holland; hence tulips more stalwart, taller, more superb, than tulips commonly accredited to other countries. Having lived with them through one raw English spring, I know.

Miss Burton, in whose house I had my rooms, met the first influx nobly. Down she trudged into her living-quarters in the basement of that Georgian house and, when she reappeared, her arms encircled precariously a vast assemblage of vases and jars. All was well with golden-chaliced tulips in a green pottery vase and with the mauve ones in putty-colored pottery jars. But, as the days moved on, more tulips arrived, always more. The vases gave out, so that Miss Burton had to borrow from her neighbors in other Georgian houses. Now tulips stood on the mantelshelf and on top of the bookcases; they crowded all the tables, large and small, so that, in order to establish a base for my breakfast toast-rack, we had to set the tulips ignominiously down on the floor beside the piles of books. Never had I dreamed of owning so many tulips. It was like living in the midst of a flower-show all my own. I felt rich that spring, so rich that I could never forget.

Before going off to Paris, unwillingly as ever, my mind being still full of tulips, I bought armfuls of the biggest, tallest, most marvelous deep mauve tulips I've ever seen; and then I sent them to the friend who had been kinder to me than all the rest. Is it any wonder that I was made happy this week to find a pot of mauve tulips on one corner of her desk?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Three Pictures of Old Boston

TO UNDERSTAND the character of the commerce of our own city, we must not look merely at one point, but at the whole circuit of country, of which it is the business center. We must not contemplate it only at this present moment of time, but we must bring before our imaginations, as in the shifting scenes of a diorama, at least three successive historical and topographical pictures; and truly instructive I think it would be to see them delineated on canvas. We must survey the first of them in the company of the venerable John Winthrop, the founder of the State. Let us go up with him, on the day of his landing, the seventeenth of June, 1630, to the heights of yonder peninsula, as yet without a name. Landward stretches a dismal forest; seaward, a waste of waters, unspotted with a sail, except that of his own ship. At the foot of the hill you see the cabins of Walford and the Spragues, who—the latter a year before, the former still earlier—had adventured to this spot, untenanted else by any child of civilization. On the other side of the river lies Mr. Blackstone's farm. It comprises three goodly hills, converted by a spring-tide into three wood-crowned islets; and it is mainly valued for a noble spring of fresh water which gushes from the northern slope of one of these hills, and which furnished, in the course of the summer, the motive for transferring the seat of the infant settlement. This shall be the first picture.

The second shall be contemplated from the same spot—the heights of Charlestown—on the same day, the eventful seventeenth of June, one hundred and forty-five years later, namely, in the year 1775. A terrific scene of war rages on the top of the hill. Wait for a favorable moment, when the volumes of fiery smoke roll away, and over the masts of that sixty-gun ship whose batteries are blazing upon the hill, you behold Mr. Blackstone's farm changed to an ill-built town of about two thousand dwelling houses, mostly of wood, with scarce any public buildings, but eight or nine churches, the old State House, and Faneuil Hall; Roxbury beyond, an insignificant village; a vacant marsh in all the space now occupied by Cambridgeport and East Cambridge, by Chelsea and East Boston; and beneath your feet the town of Charlestown, consisting in the morning of a line of about three hundred houses, wrapped in a sheet of flames at noon, and reduced at eventide to a heap of ashes.

But those fires are kindled on the altar of Liberty. American Independence is established. American Commerce smiles on the spot; and now from the top of one of the triple hills of Mr. Blackstone's farm, a stately edifice arises, which seems to invite us as to an observatory. As we look down from this lofty structure, we behold the third picture—a crowded, busy scene. We see beneath us a city containing eighty or ninety thousand inhabitants, and mainly built of brick and granite. Vessels of every description are moored at the wharves. Long lines of commodious and even stately houses cover a space which, within the memory of man, was in a state of nature. Substantial blocks of ware houses and stores have forced their way to the channel. Faneuil Hall itself, the consecrated and unchangeable, has swelled to twice its original dimensions. . . . The school house rears its modest front in every quarter of the city, and sixty or seventy churches attest the children are content to walk in the good old ways of their fathers. . . .

Still farther on than the eye can reach, four lines of communication by railroad and steam have within our day united with the capital, by bands of iron, a still broader circuit of towns and villages. Hark to the voice of life and business which sounds along the lines! While we speak, one of them is shooting onward to the illimitable West, and all are uniting with the other kindred enterprises, to form one harmonious and prosperous whole, in which town and country, agriculture and manufactures, labor and capital, art and nature—wrought and compacted into one grand system—are constantly gathering and diffusing, concentrating and radiating the economical, the social, the moral blessings of a liberal and diffusive commerce.—From "Three Pictures of Boston," by EDWARD EVERETT, in "The Boston Book, being Specimens of Metropolitan Literature." (Boston: George W. Light, 1841.)

Spring Rain

The soft gray veil of spring rain
Blurs to delicate blue and green nuances
The distant fields and hills,
The cottonwood's branches
Are drawn in pencil lines
Straight upward, as a child would make them.
In the yard a white Victorian farmhouse
Stands primly, in pools of brown water.

RUTH C. ELLIOTT

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

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Intimate Message: Washington

The War's Three Unfavorable Factors ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

There are three acutely unfavorable factors in the war which confront the United Nations at this time. They require a fresh appraisal of the immediate outlook. They do not gravely becloud the long view but they do gravely affect operations for the next few months. They are preoccupying the Allied military leaders. The factors are these:

First, the full occupation of North Africa is very considerably behind schedule, and despite current gains lost time is not being appreciably made up. The delay has palpably strengthened Rommel's resistance. It took longer than expected to reach an effective entente with the French colonial administration. The supply problem has grown tougher rather than easier. Axis forces have steadily gained in men and matériel as the decisive Allied push has been held back. The ejection of Rommel, the freeing of North Africa, and the preparation of the next jump—this time to Europe—are being made harder and slower.

Secondly, Germany has quite apparently been able to stabilize the Russian front. A Nazi catastrophe has, for the present, been averted. German troops are now substantially containing the Soviet counteroffensive and Hitler today is in a position to gamble on a third summer attempt to smash the Red Army and seize Soviet resources. Germany was able to check the Russian sweep partly because of the Allied delays in clearing out North Africa, for these very delays removed any serious threat of an invasion of the continent and enabled the German command to move large forces from Europe to the Russian front. They proved sufficient to turn the tide.

Finally, the submarine, as readers of The Christian Science Monitor have the information to know, continues to be the most formidable single weapon in the hands of Hitler. The outlook in U-boat warfare in the next few months is more somber and serious than when it was at its worst a year ago. The unannounced shipping losses are again going up. Last week Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, though not allowed to present the full facts, stressed the heavy sinkings during the first two weeks of March and it was these very sinkings which in part caused Mr. Churchill cautiously to add another year to the prevailing estimate as to when Germany could be defeated.

The short-lived reduction in the toll of the submarine during the recent months, which caused some prematurely to suggest that the U-boat was being licked, only meant that Germany was holding back in order to augment its submarine fleet and strike harder when it would hurt the most.

The Battle of the Atlantic to enable Britain to survive has been won. The Battle of the Atlantic to enable the United Nations to undertake a decisive assault from Britain remains to be won. Hitler cannot win the war with the submarine, although it is the strongest weapon in the Nazi arsenal at the moment; but he can try to avert defeat with the submarine.

It is the judgment of responsible officials in Washington that the United States and Great Britain are in for the greatest undersea warfare they have either experienced or imagined. There are those having access to the facts who believe that we will have to take cruel and dangerous losses at sea for five or six months to come. There may be ways of reducing, of averting, these losses; but officials see no encouraging prospect until every category of navy escort vessel is available in vastly larger quantities than at present.

This estimate may seem pessimistic to some, but it does not exaggerate the problem as it is viewed by the men who have the responsibility of dealing with it directly. The unabated toll of merchant shipping adversely affects every Allied front, slows up operations in the Pacific as well as in Europe. However, I have talked with no military authority who believes that the submarine can bring Hitler victory, or even assure Hitler stalemate. It is for the present diluting Allied striving power; it is retarding Allied offensives; it is delaying an Allied victory. British, American, and Canadian naval chiefs, who met recently in Washington, are sure they can bring the U-boat under control but the task still lies ahead.

Washington report: The first publicly visible sign of whether Stalin is going to begin co-operating with the Allied nations in long-range postwar problems wil be provided with the Allied food conference which will soon be held in the United States. Will Stalin continue to stand aside as at Casablanca? Will he name Russian representatives of real stature to take a full part in the deliberations? Or will he compromise by appointing a minor delegation? The answer will be significant.

Anthony Eden has got on exceedingly well in Washington with both diplomats and politicians. He has shown a quick and natural grasp of American psychology, and his Annapolis speech revealed the advantage of the British Foreign Secretary being on the spot to sense those things about which the American people wish to be reassured—no secret agreements, full British participation in defeating Japan, and recognition of China's large role in the peace of the Pacific. Mr. Eden has a clear understanding of the need of Anglo-American co-operation as the basis of the fullest United Nations co-operation.

The Philippines Speak: Manila

Santo Tomas a Virtual Prison ..... ***By Walter Robb***

Many Americans know that since the first week of January, 1942, approximately 2,200 Americans of the civilian community at Manila, Capital and chief port of the Philippines, have been interned closely at the University of Santo Tomas. But not many Americans know very much about what the University of Santo Tomas in Manila is, nor even, perhaps, about the type of these Americans interned there by the Japanese.

The University of Santo Tomas in Manila has two locations, the old one in the walled city, and a new one in Salucan, in the eastern part of the city north of the Pasig.

The grounds are inclosed by a high solid stone wall. They embrace an area of about 30 acres. The site is level, devices have to be installed for the irrigation of gardens. The institution is Dominican, and its staff are Spaniards, therefore not interned —Spain rates itself a neutral in the war.

The Americans are for the most part in the main building. It is new, only about 20 years old. It was built by the Dean of Engineering at the University at the time, whose name, curiously, was also Tomas, and is fire and earthquake proof. I watched its building, the Dean having been a personal friend.

Within its space, the building will accommodate such a community as is now interned there; but this means students in classes, not persons constrained to make their homes there. It follows that Santo Tomas is greatly overcrowded by the 2,200 Americans and about 700 Britishers trying to survive the war there, over whom a Japanese garrison rides herd.

Had all the buildings been given over to the internees, things would be much better. This has not been done. The large gymnasium, for example, where it would be convenient to put up cots for at least 1,000 men, is not included with the buildings allocated to the internees.

To be frank with ourselves, Santo Tomas is a prison, overcrowded and inescapably fetid—only a little modified, and that not in every respect, from the rigors of a penal institution. The community carries on bravely, but pitifully.

To help one another, practical means are used. Thus, 10 per cent is surcharged on purchases of Japanese goods at Aguinaldo's stores [not General Aguinaldo's]. This makes a fund administered by Fred H. Noble, a Standard Oil staff-man, for buying essentials for all, such as clothing. Gardening is bossed by a talented mining engineer, W. F. Boericke, a Yale alumnus, who edited, in my magazine, the mining news section and was the evaluation engineer in the Philippines mines bureau.

These personal views are a clue to the type of Americans at Santo Tomas and the other internee camps in the Philippines. The backbone of the community comprises the veterans of the army of 40 years ago and more. They had been national guardsmen, and their regiments had been hurriedly federalized in order to support Dewey at Manila with troops. Discharged back to civil life, most of them helped the civil government through its infancy.

The Philippines are a bright star in the galaxy of colonial lands, and hardly a man or woman among these men and women at Santo Tomas who helped make the archipelago what it is, merits less than an imperishable name from us today.

Distinct seasons are two at Manila, the dry and the rainy. This is the heart of the dry season. Rains will not come until May or June. One dry day follows another. Nights would be cool enough were it not for the crowding and the necessity of mosquito nets; but as things are, night offers little change from the suffocating days.

Space per person is about that our army provides for troops on transports. As much as they may, the internees will escape this and enjoy the outdoors; but their movements and hours are those of prisoners—they are restricted.

Santo Tomas is tolerable, nothing more. It is tolerable too, only because of the exemplary spirit with which the internees face it. California is the first state concerned, with about 250 citizens there. New York is next. Every state is involved.

As our pressure on Japan increases, the lot of Philippine internees will grow worse: Japan will be less and less able to do as much as it is willing to do. Timely repatriation of these Americans should be someone's unceasing endeavor at Washington.

To Change the Subject:

A Call for Campfire Cooks ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Now is the time, it seems to this correspondent, for all good men to trot out their tried and true cooking recipes, and give proof of the deliciousness of some of the concoctions they have only talked about over the years.

"When Bill and I were on that camping trip, all by ourselves, way back in '26, and we ran out of all supplies except a little flour and a couple of handfuls of beans—"

Many a good wife knows full well the miracles that were wrought with that little bit of flour and a handful of beans. She may have coaxed and coaxed for proof of the declaration that a pair of skillets face to face make the world's finest dutch oven, or that beans baked anywhere but in a hole in the ground filled with hardwood embers are really not baked beans at all. "Those biscuits" she has heard about from both Bill and her husband many's the time, she has never seen nor tasted. "You simply can't cook 'em in a city stove, that's all."

Well, you really can't. Take this from one of the brotherhood of high-mountain or remote-beach cooks.

Even nature and circumstance conspire to aid the outdoor cook who never can perform in a kitchen. This is the belief of one of them.

How, otherwise, would one account for the fact that there was a great oak timber handy on the beach for a pre-rationing demonstration of bean-hole beans?

Bean-hole beans never had been a specialty of this particular al fresco cook. It can be confessed now that details of procedure were taken from Mrs. Rohrer's cookbook, found conveniently on the shelves of the public library in a small town not more than 15 miles away.

Beach sand is difficult to control for bean-hole purposes. Nice straight, moist sides are affected by the heat of the great fire that must precede the ember bed, and keep sliding down on the fire as they dry out. For this reason it is well to start with a hole much broader and deeper than in less mobile soil.

We beach-and-mountain cooks count a lot on our intuition. When a dozen guests are coming out from the city, however, it is not well to let too much depend on intuition. Hence the appeal to Mrs. Rohrer.

Soak the beans overnight. Boil them for an hour or so—until the hulls crack when the beans are lifted from the boiling water and blown upon. Place in bean pot—or pots—spotting in a few chunks of salt pork, the leaner the better. Cover beans liberally with molasses, and place pots in embers. Cover with embers, then deeply with earth (sand) and let bake for 24 hours. Salting comes into the process somewhere. Let intuition tell the beach-and-mountain cook whether to salt the beans while boiling or while baking. Memory doesn't bring back Mrs. Rohrer's exact instruction on that point.

Intuition must serve at another important point in the process: it must tell how much liquid to leave in the bean pot during the baking process. It depends on heat of the embers, the depth or shallowness of the beanpots.

The beanpots used in the experiment which was the basis for this chronicle were perhaps a trifle too shallow. Perhaps the deep bed of oaken embers was too hot. The beans were nobly done. Never were beans more thoroughly cooked. But each bean stood by itself, a deep, rich brown confection that almost demanded individual consideration.

It would be useless to compare these California beans, baked in the sands of a California beach, to the beans once served this amateur cook on Saturday nights by a Cape Ann farmer's wife north of Boston. There was a great difference. But who would say both were not equally delicious?

The dozen city guests liked them, however, and eating his product and calling it wonderful is no way at all to discourage a catch-as-catch-can cook.

Thoughts of campfire biscuits and flapjacks are inspired as something called rationing tries to gain for itself an undue importance. We didn't go hungry that time up in the mountains when there was only a little flour and a couple of handfuls of beans left, did we? Part of the proof of the nation's greatness may yet be given by its altogether modest but not-to-be-goaded emergency cooks.

To skillets, men!

Swiss Life Moves to Jingle of Many Bells' Tingle

Gay notes call nation for celebrations, but tolling also may warn people of emergency.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Switzerland, spring is welcomed with dancing and with the music of bells worn by young boys. Bells play a prominent part not only in carnivals and celebrations, but in the everyday life of the Swiss people.

All church bells rang when Switzerland found it necessary to mobilize its citizen army of 600,000 men at the end of August, 1939, and church bells will peal when peace returns to this world.

The bells of Berne, like the magnificent chimes of bells found in churches throughout Switzerland, accompany the life of the people from the beginning of the year to the end. For weddings, for Sunday services and for evening devotions. In severe storms, or at the outbreak of a fire they will sound a warning. Bells toll everywhere in unison on Aug. 1, when Switzerland celebrates the anniversary of the foundation of the Republic in 1291.

Cowbells too are not only a necessity in the fenceless alpine pastures, they are also a tradition. Made in many sizes, they play different notes of the scale in perfect pitch, and with melodious effect.

Artistic designs, names, and pretty sentiments are oftentimes hammered on by special craftsmen. In springtime, when the herds, with their keepers, set out for their summer grazing lands high in the mountains, the leading cow of each herd wears an especially large, hand-wrought bell, hung from her neck by an ornamental collar.

The bells of the great tower of the Minster at Berne ring their greeting to the morning.

In the evening, just before twilight, when the mountains are aglow with the last rays of the sun the bells begin to toll again, to toll a good-night.

C. Schildknecht; E. Meerkämper

Colorful Scenes in Peace-Loving Switzerland

Upper left: Eventide in the beautiful Lötschen Valley breathes an atmosphere of quiet peace. Upper right: Alpaufzug is a festive occasion in the Canton of Appenzell, when the juvenile goatherd marches at the head of the picturesque procession of dairymen and cattle up to the lofty summer pastures. The finest cow, equipped with the largest bell, leads the herd. Lower: Upon their arrival in this Alpine domain, the dairymen celebrate the event by ringing the largest cowbells.

Swiss Push Defenses To New Zenith

BERN, Switzerland, March 29 (AP) —Switzerland has brought its armed preparedness to a new high point of efficiency in the belief that an approach of the end of the European war will be its period of greatest danger.

Gotthard, Simplon, and Loetschberg tunnels through the Alps are rigidly guarded and laden with explosives.

Tank traps can be seen along the main highways and occasionally one can spot pillbox fortifications in a mountain above strategically important points. Depots hewn out of stone and going back hundreds of yards into mountain cliffs hold ammunition, food and clothing for the use of troops under any long siege.

It can be stated reliably that Switzerland is well equipped with the customary arms, plus good artillery and antitank and anti-air defense.

The number of tanks and planes is a closely guarded secret. The air force is small. Tanks—extremely small to suit the terrain but said to have faster motors and heavier armor than those of standard or giant size—are in greater number than generally supposed.

Mountains Are Key

The basic plan of defense centers in the mountains, which comprise more than 70 per cent of the territory.

Here even the snow is a weapon of defense, ready to smother any enemy trying to reach the heights or crossing the avalanche slopes. These tons of snow that stay the year 'round in the Alpine tops can be loaded in an emergency with mines.

Elite Swiss ski troops are training in the Alps from dawn to midnight, with advance groups continuing, throughout the night, climbing, skiing, maneuvering and receiving instruction about the terrain and its defensive possibilities.

American newspapermen, taken to the exercises for the first time in two years, were shown a few things, however, on which the Swiss are depending. They are counting heavily on an accurate knowledge of the terrain and its avalanche dangers, gained in years of study of the snow, the incline of slopes and the effect of temperature changes.

Remarkable Explosives

New explosives have been developed, including one which appears to be a simple telephone wire or fuse leading to a dynamite cache. The "fuse," however, actually is the explosive itself.

It can be strung anywhere and is capable, without the use of dynamite sticks or any other material, of blowing away trees, starting an avalanche and causing heavy damage.

Not since France fell have the Swiss laid so great an emphasis on an alert defense. Press and radio daily are helping to spread an officially inspired warning that dangerous days still lie ahead.

It is not possible to speak of numbers, but more troops are said to be under arms than at any other time since 1939 or 1940.

Reports of disorders in French territory near the Lake of Geneva and efforts of refugees to push into Switzerland since the complete occupation of France are examples of questions giving concern for the safety, neutrality, and independence of the nation.

Increased Danger

A second front in France, Italy or even in the Balkans would greatly magnify the dangers the Swiss are taking into account.

Fighting could push troops across the frontier into Switzerland. Belligerents could demand transit rights. Internal dissension and revolt in any country coincidental with new fighting on European soil could provoke a critical situation.

Defense against any attacker is the theme preached by all. What the nation could do in the way of effective resistance is within the realm of conjecture, but carefully laid plans and thorough training are directed toward putting up a good fight.

Australia Aids State Betting Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, March 29—Wartime needs are helping to bring about many reforms in Australia. A recent reform concerns illegal betting on horse racing.

For years state governments have declared that illegal starting-price betting must be stopped. But for exactly the same number of years federal governments have refused to give the co-operation without which the police have been unable to root out this practice.

The Commonwealth Government announced recently, however, that it is ready to co-operate with the State Police in the detection of persons using the Postal Department, a Federal utility, for starting price betting — the system under which gamblers off the race course telephone, telegraph or post their bets to unregistered bookmakers operating in the cities and most of the towns of Australia.

Hitherto, while State police were trying to catch these illegal operators, the offenders were able to cloak their activities by using "silent" telephones—telephones not listed in the telephone books.

The co-operation promised by Prime Minister John Curtin provides that:

Responsible police officers will be given access to private box services, silent lines, and other telephone services.

A private box may be cancelled if the service is used for illegal tipping, the circulation of race cards, or for betting.

Silent telephone services will be terminated except in those cases where they are found to be in the public interest.

The activities of press agencies are to be specially investigated.

Fixed-time trunk line telephone call facilities on Saturdays are to be curtailed.

Democracy Is Declared Europe's Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The world needs a strong, integrated, democratic Europe, and a federation of European states provides the truly constructive idea for European peace, according to William C. Bullitt, formerly American Ambassador to Russia and France.

"A loosely held together agglomeration of weaknesses is not strength," Mr. Bullitt declared at the dinner of the Pan-European Conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here Saturday night. "Such a Europe might slip rapidly into another uneasy balance of powers —or, if it should not be armed into a balance of impotence—and fall prey to internal and external pressures."

Among other speakers at the dinner, which concluded the three-day sessions of the Conference, held at the invitation of New York University, where Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio; Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education; Count Richard Coudenhove - Kalergi, founder of the Pan-European movement, and Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University.

Mr. Bullitt held that the American people would participate in the organization of world peace "if the terms proposed for the peace settlement accord with the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

But," he continued, "if any one of the United Nations should choose to violate these provisions of the Atlantic Charter, I believe the people of the United States would turn again, in disillusion and disgust, to isolationism. The people and the Government of the United States will not underwrite a tyranny imposed on any people by any other people. We will neither insure nor guarantee slavery.

"At the end of a world war a brief moment comes when men see truly and feel deeply that it must never happen again. At that moment the world can be molded for better or worse. When that moment passes, the world congeals again, and it becomes too late to mold it into an image closer to the heart's desire of all sane men for just and durable peace.

"If a truly constructive idea has not before that moment dominated the thinking of peoples and the acts of statesmen, the moment passes and the world awaits another war to bring that moment of opportunity again. I believe we owe it to every soldier and every suffering woman and every starving child on this earth to see to it that this time the moment of opportunity does not pass unused. I believe that the truly constructive idea for European peace is European federation."

Mr. Bullitt stressed that European peace was only part of the larger problem of world peace, adding that establishment of a strong China was equally vital to the United States and to peace in the Far East.

Senator Burton, one of the sponsors of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution calling for establishment now of a United Nations organization for postwar study, declared that it was difficult now to prepare a specific program of postwar international co-operation. The plan of procedure to be followed later should, however, be agreed upon now.

"If this can be agreed upon before the end of the fighting, it will be an important contribution to world-wide stability," he declared. "It will eliminate confusion and friction at a most critical time. To this end our representatives in these fields soon should be assigned to their responsibilities and they should, as far as possible, become personally acquainted with the corresponding representatives of other nations.

"We must approach our difficult postwar issues with the same indomitable determination and fixed faith in our joint capacity to overcome them that inspires us in fighting the war. With a firm reliance upon the protection and help of divine providence, we must set ourselves to the solution of our new problems much as did our American forefathers when they overcame their new problems.

"The building of foundations for lasting peace rises above partisanship. It is for the sake of all humanity. In doing it we need the confidence of all men and the help of God—our common father."

The Ohio Senator held that there were five roads to lasting peace:

1. Preservation of this country's internal stability.
2. Regional stability in the Western Hemisphere.
3. Preparation for immediate postwar emergencies.
4. Maintenance of sufficient military power by the United Nations after the war to prevent aggression.
5. A long-term program for world economic, social and political stability.

Dr. Duggan asserted that the United States had no concern with monarchies and ought to have "no share in their establishment or re-establishment." He warned that nothing would be "more futile" than to follow the advice of "reactionary clerics and capitalists among us" that would exclude Russia from any European organization.

Count Coudenhove - Kalergi voiced confidence that leaders of a new Europe would emerge from concentration camps, underground movements and United Nations armies. With such leaders Europe "may surprise the world by the rapidity of its recovery—just as it has surprised the world by the rapidity of its recent downfall," he said.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

The Tree House in the Oak

By Elizabeth Coatsworth
Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

The Story Starts Here

Trudy, the youngest of the seven little girls in the Pratt family, wanted a tree house more than anything else. Trudy's real name was Gertrude. Their parents had named the seven little girls in alphabetical order, so as to tell them apart more easily. The others were: Ann, Barbara, Claire, Deborah, Emily and Francesca.

If ever there was a little girl who didn't deserve a tree house, that little girl's name was Trudy.

And yet . . . and yet . . .

It wasn't many days before Daddy was asking her where she wanted the house. In the maple, perhaps?

But Trudy shook her head scornfully.

Anyone could climb a maple tree. Why, half the sisters were up in the maple over the platform at that moment. Claire even had a book and a cushion up there.

No maples for Trudy.

The pine tree, then, back of the house? The children weren't supposed to climb pines, because of the pitch. Perhaps Trudy would like a house in a pine?

Oh no! Pines weren't any higher than maples, and their branches began too low. She had set her heart on a great oak tree, a little further off than the pine. Its lowest branch must have been forty feet from the ground. It grew straight away from the trunk, thick and proud.

"My house is going to be there," said Trudy.

"How would you get up?" scoffed Ann.

"There'd be a little stair, winding round and round the trunk," said Trudy.

"You'd fall out," declared timid Barbara.

"I couldn't," said Trudy. "My house is going to be a real house, with walls and windows and a little peaked roof and a green door. And I'm going to have curtains at the windows and screens too, and a window seat all around the inside, and a fireplace."

Daddy Decides

Daddy was looking at the oak tree thoughtfully.

"If any tree could hold all that, it would be an oak," he said after a pause. "Not the fireplace. No, that's going too far. But a little open stove perhaps—"

Trudy flew into his arms and smothered him with kisses.

"Oh, I knew you'd do it! I knew! I knew! And a stove will be lovely!"

"Not so fast!" Daddy tried to protest. "I haven't said that I'd build it."

Trudy kissed him again, serenely.

"But you will," she assured him.

Mummy glanced up from her embroidery.

"I don't think Trudy deserves it," she remarked, trying to look severe. Trudy's lower lip began to tremble.

"But birthdays haven't anything to do with deservings, have they?" asked soft-hearted Debby.

"Trudy's so little, it's a shame to disappoint her," said Ann, who was nearly fifteen.

"We'll see," said Daddy. He glanced at Mummy, but for some reason or other Mummy's eyes were looking with interest at the oak tree.

Trudy, like Daddy, was looking at her mother.

"You and Daddy can visit me any time you want to," she coaxed. And then added darkly, "But no one else. I'm sick of sisters."

"That's a nice thing to say after we've been trying to help you," came one or two indignant voices.

"I don't need help," said naughty Trudy.

You'd have thought that after being so selfish Trudy would have lost all chance of having a tree house. But Daddy had begun to plan how such a house could be built, and Mummy had begun to plan how such a house could be furnished, and somehow one day a truck came and left a lot of lumber, and the next day two carpenters appeared, and before anyone had time to draw breath, there was the beginning of a staircase going round and round the great rough trunk of the oak tree, just as Trudy had imagined it.

Building the Tree House

And then the carpenters began to build supports and a platform held up mostly by the big branch and a smaller one to one side, and then the four walls and the peaked roof appeared, and the window spaces were sawed out, and later filled with glass. Then a door appeared and a stove pipe, and soon a crate came holding a stove with iron doors which could be opened to make a little fireplace.

Next the carpenters built in a window seat wide enough to be used to sleep on, and ran up shelves to keep books and dishes on. Oh, never was there such a house!

From the door, you could look way down on the roof of the cottage, and people seemed like large toys moving about. From the windows, you looked out into the leafy world of branches with occasional birds or red squirrels passing by about their own affairs. When the wind blew the whole house moved a little with the tree, just as a nest would move, swaying and stirring, but in a gentle way that made you feel part of the tree, and not at all insecure.

And, meanwhile, Mummy and Trudy were sewing on curtains and cushions and the other six little girls helped, though Trudy warned them that she didn't intend to have them in her tree house.

"You don't really mean that, Trudy," Mummy would say sadly, but Trudy would nod her head.

"Yes, I do, too!" she would cry. "This is for me."

At last Trudy's birthday came, a fine bright day with the wind blowing gently from the west. And the little house was finished.

The curtains were at the windows, the cushions were on the window seats, a bright rag rug lay on the floor, and there were several light wicker chairs and a little wicker table in the room, which was gay with sunlight and the rustle of leaves.

Trudy's favorite books were in the bookcases, and there were plates with a strawberry pattern on the shelves, and red bowls, and little mugs shaped like strawberries, hanging from hooks by their green leaf handles.

"In case you want to give parties," said Mummy.

"You and Daddy are my party," Trudy replied firmly. "Wait here, I'll be right back! Daddy darling, will you please light the fire in the Franklin stove, just for looks?"

Party "Eats"

Ann, Barbara, Claire, Debby, Emily and Francesca stood under the oak tree with a waiting look, as Trudy darted out of the little green door with its bird-shaped knocker high over their heads, and ran down the winding steps, two steps at a time, to tear off to the big house for a pitcher of ice-cold lemonade which was waiting there.

"It's wonderful!" she shouted as she ran past. "All alone in the tree house with just Daddy and Mummy!"

Emily stuck her tongue out at Trudy but no one answered.

Trudy ran up the stairs nearly as fast as she had run down them, and only spilled a drop or two. Then she reappeared for the birthday cake.

Her six sisters watched her, still in silence.

She passed them, carrying a big glass plate with a pink and white frosted cake on it, trimmed with roses of sugar, and pink and white candles. Carefully saying nothing, she climbed the stairs under their eager eyes.

In the tree house Mummy had put a flowered cloth on the table and Daddy had lighted a small merry fire in the Franklin stove. The high room was ready and waiting for its first party.

A bee buzzed cheerfully against a screen. A bird flew past, looking surprised. The leaf-shadows rippled on the floor. The tree house stirred ever so slightly, rocking among its branches.

Trudy put the cake in the middle of the table and looked all about her with a deep sigh of satisfaction.

Belated Invitation

"It's wonderful!" she breathed. "It's everything I wanted. No one ever had such a beautiful present in all the world!"

She poured the lemonade into three strawberry mugs. In silence, Mummy lighted the candles on the cake. Their little flames bowed and danced the birthday dance above the pink and white frosting. Never had there been such a pretty cake. But Trudy looked at it with a growing frown on her forehead. No one was saying "Oh!" No one was saying, "I hope I get the slice with the penny!" There weren't enough eyes looking at the cake like pairs of mirrors with the candle flames dancing in them.

"Oh, well," said Trudy. She was a child who knew when she wanted something, and knew, too, what it was she wanted.

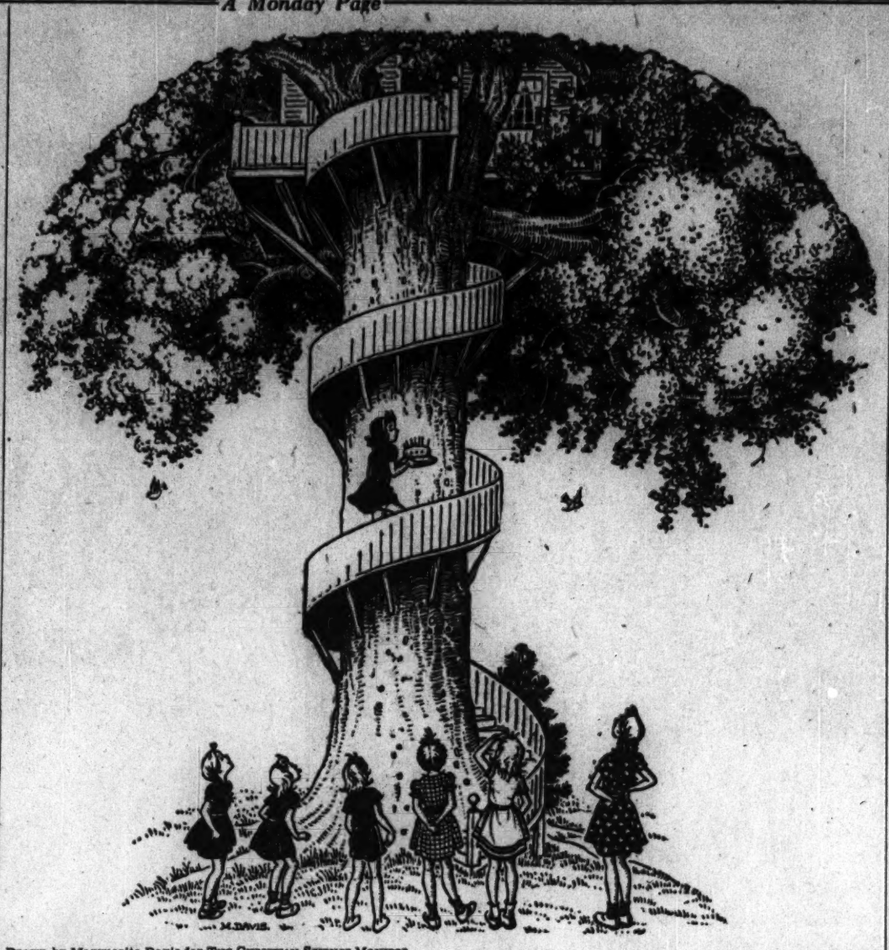
She went to the door of the tree house and called down to the silent group below,

"Ann, Barbara, Claire, Debby, Emily and Francesca, all of you! Come on up, and hurry before any of the candles blow out!"

There was a thunder of many feet on the stairs, and Mummy, smiling, was setting out more strawberry mugs, and Daddy was helping her, whistling under his breath.

"Now this will be a real party," said Trudy. "After all, a nest usually has a lot of birds in it."

(Read about the picnic with a bear next Monday.)



Drawn by Marguerite Davis for The Christian Science Monitor

Trudy mounted the winding stair, carrying a big glass plate with a pink and white frosted cake on it.

Welcome Spring!

"It's time for spring housecleaning,"
Gay March month said,
As she shook gray cloud dusters
And aired flower beds.

She called out the catkins
To fall into brooks
And push away ice cakes
From wee hidden nooks.

She wakened the pussies,
Who started to yawn,
And ordered the crocuses
Out on the lawn.

She scrubbed all the snowdrops,
In spite of the chill,
And had dandelions
Dustmopping with will.

She whispered to violets,
Coaxed buds on the trees,
Marshaled all forces
But said, "Hurry, please!"

Flustered, busy Miss March
With her housecleaning chores,
Who grumbles but welcomes
The spring to her doors.

RUTH TEWKSBURY BJORKMAN

Tales, Fun and Laughter

Book Reviews

Harold McCracken tells a true story, a moving and exciting one, in his book "The Last of the Sea Otters." The history of these animals, that have struggled to survive in the stormy seas around the cliffs and reefs of the Aleutian Islands and the coast of Alaska, unfolds as we meet Medviedki and his family group. Through their experiences, both pleasant and sad, we learn how all the sea otters have lived, from the days when the first Russian explorers of Alaska found them, through the period when, hunted for their valuable fur, they became almost extinct in these same stormy waters.

But the author, who knows a great deal about these interesting animals, for he has spent much time in the Aleutians studying them, ends his book with this good news: "Medviedki and Bobri Morski have been left alive. Not all of the sea otters are gone. With the protection which is being given them by our government, they are quite certain to increase. So long as man is not permitted to go out and hunt them . . . they are sure to survive." Drawings by Paul Branson are an added attraction to this outstanding book, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, Philadelphia and New York. $2.

A Russian Folk Tale

In these days when the brave people of Russia are standing steadfastly against the heavy attacks of the Germans it seems timely to read one of the greatest of all Russian folk tales, retold in a new book, "Little Magic Horse," first written by Peter Ershoff in the early part of the nineteenth century. Many popular versions of his poem have been written and have become well known to American children, but this new translation by Tatiana Balkoff Browne is the first made into English verse. The story about Humpy, the magic horse, and of the good fortune and remarkable adventures he brings to his young owner is full of excitement and fun. We are told that Mrs. Browne loved this story as a little girl in Russia. Vera Bock, the artist who has made merry pictures that perfectly match the tale, is Russian, too. We think you will agree with us when we say this is a thoroughly Russian treat. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York and London. $2.50.

A Bunny's Nice

For younger readers, and those too young to read, there's an engaging book by the author of "Mittens" and "April's Kittens." Again Clare Turlay Newberry satisfies her old admirers and wins new ones in her story "Marshmallow," with her own lovely pictures of its leading characters, Marshmallow, a bunny, and Oliver, Mrs. Newberry's own cat. We quote a verse that Miss Tilly, Oliver's housekeeper, wrote in praise of rabbits:

"A bunny is a quiet pet,
A bunny is the best thing yet,
A bunny never makes a sound,
A bunny's nice to have around."

This book is published by Harper & Brothers, New York and London. $1.75.

In Woods and Sea

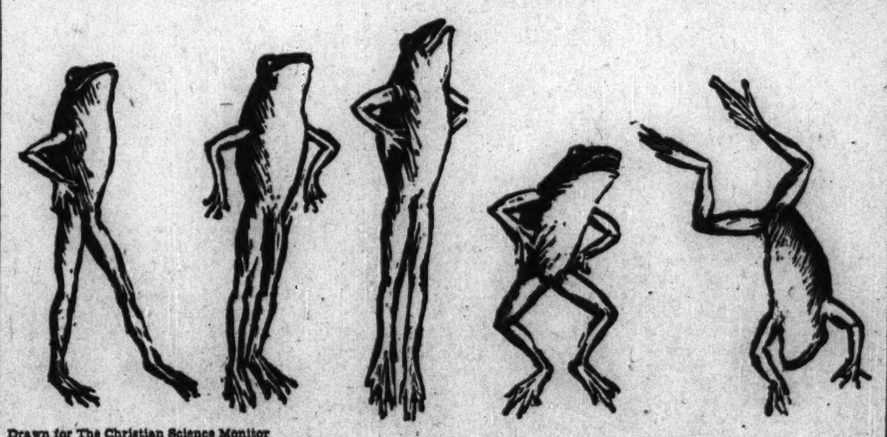
Two books for children from the heart of England, produced under the handicaps of war, are, "The Seasons & the Fisherman," by F. Fraser Darling, and "The Seasons & the Woodman," by D. H. Chapman, both illustrated with beautiful drawings by C. F. Tunnicliffe. An exchange of children's books between England and America can be of real value in building up friendship and understanding between these two great countries.

Both books deal with natural resources and carry over to the reader the beauty and wonder of life out-of-doors. They are published in Cambridge, England, at The University Press and in New York by The Macmillan Company. $1.75 each.

Boys' Business

Two books for mechanically minded boys are: (1) "The Boys' Book of Communications" (price $2), telling the exciting story of sending words through space, from the first crude effort to television equipment of today; (2) "A Boy and a Battery" (price $1.50), telling how to construct an electric battery, how to revive, connect and control one, and many other experiments which may be done with simple material to be found in every home. Both books are written by Raymond F. Yates, illustrated with photographs and diagrams, and published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Florence Bethune Sloan



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Frogs' Diving Lesson

"Step—! Together—! Stretch—! Bend—! Spring!"

"Ah, that sounds promising; must be some frogs about," chuckled Miss Stork, who was out looking for her breakfast. And there, sure enough, by the riverside, she spied Daddy Frog, giving his three fat little sons a lesson on graceful diving.

A sudden croak from Tubby, the youngest and fattest of the frogs, made Daddy Frog look round and see Miss Stork.

"Dive, boys, dive!" he ordered, not at all liking Miss Stork's hungry looks. And all the frogs dived, quite forgetting about being graceful.

"This is where the toil and moil of being a father comes in," murmured Daddy Frog, as he guided his sons to safety under a large stone.

But Tubby was so fat that he stuck half-way.

"Draw in your breath, Tubby; just take little pants!" advised Daddy Frog, giving his son a fatherly push, which sent Tubby underneath the stone. Daddy Frog followed quickly, and in the nick of time, too, for Miss Stork was catching up with them.

"I'll get you," she said, shoving her beak under the stone.

Just then a voice behind her said, "Good morning, Miss Stork."

Turning round in surprise, she saw Mr. Heron, who was also looking hungry.

"What's the trouble?" he asked.

"Oh, I am trying to get my breakfast. There are four frogs under that stone—three fat and one thin. You may have the thin one."

"Thanks! Very kind of you, I'm sure, but I think I'll have the one I catch. Catch as catch can, my dear Miss Stork."

"I saw them first," snapped Miss Stork.

"And she won't see us again," whispered Daddy Frog to his sons. "Come on boys, make a dash for it."

Dash for it they did, and Miss Stork and Mr. Heron were too busy squabbling to notice.

"We're wasting time," said Mr. Heron at last, "after all, breakfast is breakfast."

And a-frogging they went. But when they looked under the stone, of course they found that the frogs were not there any longer. Although they looked under every possible stone, they could not find them.

This was not surprising, for the four frogs were at a safe distance, and Daddy Frog was continuing his lesson on graceful diving.

"We've had a happy escape, boys," he said triumphantly, "and there is no use worrying about what might have been. So on with the lesson! Step—! Together—! Stretch—! Bend—! Spring—!"

Judy Peacock

The Chick-a-Dee

No one loves a March day
More than a Chick-a-dee:
In the windy weather
He flits from tree to tree,
Chatting merrily:
A lovable little fellow
In a soft black hat,
More often up-side down than not—
A clever acrobat.
And how he does love snowy days!
And shouts about their joys—
Guess no one loves them quite as well—
Excepting girls and boys.

MARION DOYLE

Efforts of 'Ordinary People' Termed Essential to Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—If the United Nations are to draw more and more closely together and form an effective nucleus for world organization, the efforts undertaken by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in his visit to this country and by the exchange of other diplomatists must be reinforced by the active participation of "ordinary" people, according to the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

The aid of every group committed to international friendship and co-operation is needed to help the United Nations move forward toward a stable and relatively just society of nations, the March news letter of the two groups declares.

"We need to explore practical ways to strengthen the understanding and joint action of the member countries," it says. "We need to see clearly the obstacles which stand in the way of effective co-operation and learn how to deal with them. We need to stress common interests and aims which offer a firm foundation for co-operation and friendship."

U. S.-British Co-operation . .

No stable organization of nations is possible without American and British participation, the news letter holds, devoting itself to a discussion of how these two countries can effectively co-operate. It will analyze the relations of the United States and other United Nations in later issues.

To bring into reality a world organization, the peoples of this country and Great Britain must be convinced that international problems have to be dealt with in an international way, the news letter continues.

"It requires a clearer appreciation of the value and need for Anglo-American co-operation within the framework of the United Nations," it continues. "It requires the development of more adequate machinery for the exchange of frank and forward-looking views by like-minded groups in the two nations. Church members have a major contribution to make to each of these requirements."

Co-operation between the United States and Britain is indispensable to the well-being of both, the news letter declares, adding that in this mutual need lies "the solid ground for friendship."

Removal of Barriers

"If there are enough people in both countries determined to see that national policy serves this end, which is part of a larger objective, all barriers to co-operation can be overcome," it adds.

"The obstacles to effective co-operation may be summarized in two questions. Many Americans are asking 'How much freedom will Britain grant to the dependent peoples of the Empire?' Many in Britain are asking, 'How much responsibility will the United States assume for guaranteeing postwar security?'

"These oversimplify the difficulties, but they indicate their nature. . . .

"Since collective security and international justice are closely linked, they need to be dealt with together. On either side of the Atlantic, citizens need to concentrate their attention on those international policies for which they bear most direct responsibility—unless it is possible for like-minded groups in the two nations to join in making a common approach to the connected problems of security and justice. This last is ultimately the most promising way to approach international issues."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Essex
Leytonstone: Church Building, 8 p. m., May 31.

London
London (Tenth Church): Church Building, Meadowcourt Road, Lee Road, Blackheath, S. E., 3, 7:30 p. m., May 31.

Sussex
East Grinstead: Civic Arts Hall, 3 p. m., May 23.

Wiltshire
Salisbury: The Regal Cinema, 3 p. m., May 23.

Yorkshire
York: Tempest Anderson Hall, Museum Gardens, 7 p. m., May 11.

Canada

Ontario
Brantford: Brantford Collegiate Institute, 8:15 p. m., April 2
Chatham: Vocational School Auditorium, Murray Street, 8 p. m., April 5.
Sarnia: Collegiate Institute and Technical School, Wellington Street, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

United States

California
Chico: Veterans' Memorial Building, 8 p. m., April 9.
Grass Valley: Montez Theater, Main Street, 8 p. m., April 5.
Modesto: Hotel Modesto Auditorium, Eleventh and H Streets, 3 p. m., April 4.
Oakland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1701 Franklin Street, 8 p. m., April 6.
Oakland: First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1701 Franklin Street, 12:10 p. m., April 8, joint lecture. Radiocast Station KLX, 910 kilocycles.
Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 4.
Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 5.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.
San Francisco (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Clay and Divisadero Streets, 8 p. m., April 9.
San Rafael: Rafael Theater, Fourth Street between A and B, 3 p. m., April 4.

Connecticut
Torrington: Church Edifice, 68 Wilson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

District of Columbia
Washington (auspices Churches and Societies): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C, and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., April 4.

Illinois
Alton: Alton High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 4.
Bloomington: Bloomington High School, 8 p. m., April 5.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.
Clinton: Universalist Church, 8 p. m., April 6.
Downers Grove: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 9.
Geneva: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.
Granite City: Church Edifice, 2560 Delmar Avenue, 3 p. m., April 4.
Macomb: 3 p. m., April 4.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 8.
Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8 p. m., April 5.
Tampico: Rosene's Hall Main and Market Streets, 3 p. m., April 4.
Waukegan: Waukegan Township High School Gymnasium, Washington and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., April 6.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 5.
Wood River: East Alton-Wood River Community High School Auditorium 8 p. m., April 4.

Indiana
Franklin: Franklin Armory, 375 South Main Street, 3 p. m., April 4.
Indianapolis (First Church): Murat Temple, 8 p. m., April 6
Marion: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 9.

Kansas
Dodge City: Church Edifice, 1101 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.

Kentucky
Ashland: Church Edifice, Seventeenth Street, between Winchester and Carter Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

Louisiana
Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.
New Orleans (First Church): New Orleans Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 5.

Maryland
Baltimore (Second Church): Church Edifice, Liberty Heights Avenue and Dennlyn Road, 3 p. m., April 4.

Massachusetts
Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Belmont: Senior High School Auditorium, Orchard Street, near Common Street, 3:30 p. m., April 4.
Roslindale: The Unitarian Parish House, 636 South Street, 8 p. m., April 8.
Dorchester: Dorchester Woman's Club, 28 Center Street, 8 p. m., April 9.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., April 10, and 3:30 p. m., April 11.
Hingham: Sanborn Auditorium, High School, Central Street, 8 p. m., April 4.
Waltham: Church of Our Saviour, Universalist, 761 Main Street, 8 p. m., April 6.

Michigan
Ann Arbor: Lydia Mendelssohn Theater, Michigan League Building, 7:30 p. m., April 4.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Livernois at Troy, 8 p. m., April 8.
Flint (First Church): Masonic Temple, 756 South Saginaw, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Mississippi
McComb: State Theater, 3 p. m., April 4.

Missouri
Carthage: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 8.
Jefferson City: Public Library, 210 Adams, 8 p. m., April 9.
Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.
Kansas City (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 604 West Forty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 9.
Springfield (Second Church): Senior High School Auditorium, East Central Street, 3 p. m., April 4.

Nevada
Reno: Church Edifice, 501 Riverside Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.

New Jersey
Englewood: Englewood Junior High School, Engle Street, North of Palisade Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 6.
Somerville: Somerville High School, West Cliff Street, 8:30 p. m., April 8.

New York
Canandaigua: Canandaigua Academy Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 8.
Freeport: Church Edifice, Merrick Road and Elm Place, 8:30 p. m., April 8.
Hollis: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., April 4.
Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Senior High School, Palmer Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 9.
Richmond Hill: Church Edifice, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 3:30 p. m., April 10.
Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main and Prince Street, 8:15 p. m., April 9.
Tonawanda: North Tonawanda High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 8.
Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 225 Valentine Lane, 8:30 p. m., April 5.

Ohio
Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 9.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2300 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., April 5.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., April 8.
Sandusky: Church Edifice, 128 East Adams Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

Oklahoma
Shawnee: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

Oregon
Ashland: Varsity Theater, 8 p. m., April 8.
Marshfield: Church Edifice, 730 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 5.
Roseburg: Church Edifice, 312 East Douglas Street, 8 p. m., April 6. Radiocast Station KRNR, 1490 kilocycles.
Salem: Leslie Junior High School Auditorium, Howard and Cottage Streets South, 3 p. m., April 4.

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., April 9.
Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, 107 East Montgomery Avenue, N. S., 3:15 p. m., April 4.
Wilkes-Barre: Church Edifice, 185 South Franklin Street, 8 p. m., April 6. Radiocast Station WBAX, 1340 kilocycles.

Texas
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 5.
Fort Worth (Second Church): Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

Utah
Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Auditorium, 352 East Third South Street, 8 p. m., April 6.

Washington
Anacortes: Church Edifice, Eighth Street and K Avenue, 3:15 p. m., April 4.
Everett: Church Edifice, Thirty-third Street and Colby Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.
Montesano: County Courthouse, 8 p. m., April 8.
Mount Vernon: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 5.

Wyoming
Evanston: Methodist Church, Tenth and Center Streets, 8 p. m., April 8.
Rawlins: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., April 4.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

Eastern States

Georgia
Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

New York
New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

North Carolina
Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 25.

Central States

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WCLE, 610kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on April 4; May 2; June 6.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30; June 13, 27.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 18; May 16; June 20.

Circus Trains Free to Roll But Mayn't Come First

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The song of the calliope will be heard again in the land this year, the Government having decided that circus trains may roll once more.

But the war is still the greatest show on earth, and the Office of Defense Transportation hedged its permission recently with a ringmaster-like announcement that circus train travel will have to be an aftershow to "all other train movements, whether freight, passenger or mixed freight and passenger movements."

The official order authorizes railroads to transport the employees and property of circuses, carnivals and similar shows in cars owned or leased by the show companies.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

DESERT SUN CAMP
San Jacinto Mountains, Idyllwild, California
July 1-Sept. 1 Boys 6-12 Girls 6-14
A summer for your son and daughter full of joyous mountain activity (and relaxation). Riding, pack trips, hiking, swimming; other sports; dancing under direction Norma Gould. Crafts, etc
Group co-operation and individual initiative are basic principles.
Write Desert Sun School, Mecca, California

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES 37th Season. Four Age Groups. All land and water sports. Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. Write for booklets. FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

NAWAKWA
POCONO PINES, PA. Girls 6 to 17. 18th Season. Mountain Camp 3 hrs. N. Y. Campers escorted from city. On private lake; sandy beach; cabins; boating, tennis, riding, arts and crafts. V projects; nature study. CHICKAGAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet "M." N. Y. Office, 11 W. 42nd St. LO. 5-1580

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership BOOKLET.
Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
830 BELT AVENUE ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Camp for Boys Established 1921
Vigorous physical development — Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, electricity, radio, and shop-work with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet. Arthur S. Huey, Director.
Homestead for adults under same management

Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft; shop; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Mts. 32nd year. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Smith Pittsford, Vt.

We Urge You to Buy Early

Because of wartime conditions, retailers will not have as many Nazareth styles on sale as they formerly had.
They will have modernly styled Nazareth underwear for infants one-year old and up, and serviceable styles for boys and girls up to 16 years.
Buy your spring and summer supply early — be sure you get Nazareth long-wearing quality —look for the name on each garment.
NAZARETH WAIST CO.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Nazareth CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Bruins Home Again at Garden Tomorrow—Stengel Gives Hint of Varsity Nine

Johnny Crawford May Not Face Canadiens

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back home today from their two-day expedition to Montreal, the Boston Bruins are hoping that tomorrow night will see the end of their first-round Stanley Cup battle with Canadiens. Bruins lead in the series three games to one, and a fourth victory for the Boston club at the Garden here will eliminate the Flying Frenchmen.

The Bruins realize that they will be favored in this fifth game, but they are not too confident they can take Canadiens tomorrow. The advantage of playing on home ice may be offset by the continued absence of Defenseman Johnny Crawford, who was hurt in Montreal last Thursday and could not play Saturday.

Just how much the husky rearguardsman means to this year's Bruins team has never been more evident than it has in this present Stanley Cup battle. Back in the second game in Boston last Tuesday, Johnny was put off for holding Ray Getliffe, and within the space of 77 seconds Canadiens had run in three goals. Last Saturday night when Crawford did not dress, the Bruins could not get organized and lost 4-0.

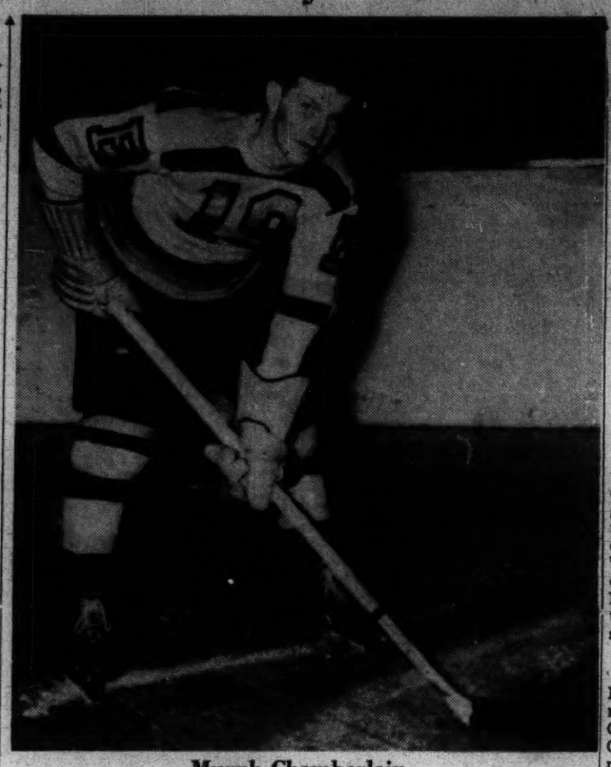
Maybe by Saturday it was time the Bruins had a letdown. Maybe it was too much to ask that they take four games in a row—two of them in succession in Montreal. But at the same time Crawford's appearance behind the Boston blue line would have made a world of difference. Without him the defense lacked cohesion and the offense lacked a punch.

Coming down on the train last night, Manager Art Ross said he did not know whether Johnny can play tomorrow or not, and that he will have to wait until tomorrow to find out. Crawford did not know, saying merely that he "hoped" he would be ready. If he is still out, Ross may move Busher Jackson back to defense and play either Yank Boyd or Johnny Schmidt at right wing with Murph Chamberlain and Oscar Aubuchon.

Red Over-Anxious

Red Anderson, former Boston Olympic, was a disappointment in his big league bow Saturday, chiefly because he was overanxious. In all fairness to the former minor leaguer, however, it should be pointed out that anybody's play would have suffered in comparison to Crawford's, and Red was sort of on the spot.

Bruins felt today that tomorrow night's contest is a crucial one. Before going to Montreal last week they hoped for an even break in the two games up there and got it. But now, if Canadiens win here, they feel the Frenchmen may get a lift that can't be denied and sweep four games in a row, as Toronto did in the final against Detroit a year ago. The answer to the Bruins' problem lies with Crawford.



Murph Chamberlain

After being out of action for nearly four weeks, this veteran Bruins center has returned to action to give the Boston club needed experience up forward. Murphy was injured in a game with Detroit Red Wings March 2, and returned to the line-up in Montreal Saturday.

Over the Blue Line

Johnny Schmidt, Murp Chamberlain, Anderson, Boyd, and Mike Karakas worked out at the Garden this noon . . . The rest of the team was given the day off . . . Norm Calladine was missing when the Bruins arrived today . . . He was taken off the train at Newport, Vt., by immigration authorities, who found his border-crossing permit had expired . . . He was expected to clear up his difficulties and be here in time for tomorrow night's game.

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Canadiens will come down on tonight's train, arriving here tomorrow morning . . . Coach Dick Irvin agreed after Saturday's game that Crawford's absence meant a lot . . . "It was high time we won, though," he said, "and I think you'll agree we really deserved that one. And if you had had anyone else in the nets except Frankie Brimsek, we would have won 8-0."

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Chamberlain appeared fully recovered and was skating with his usual abandon . . . He and Ray Getliffe, former Bruin, were in hot water with each other all night . . . You can't forget the war for a minute in Canada . . . During the periods of hockey games girls in uniform sell war savings stamps, and they are not bashful about asking you again and again.

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Irvin will make only one change tomorrow, using Charlie Sands in place of Gerry Heffernan at right wing with Marcel Dheere and Dutch Hiller . . . Heffernan is not allowed across the border . . . Dheere, incidentally, got the No. 1 star for his play Saturday night . . . He really flew . . . Brimsek got the No. 2 star, and Glen Harmon No. 3 . . . Buzz Boll left for Toronto and home Saturday after the game . . . Des Smith and Terry Reardon said goodby to the boys yesterday . . . They leave this week for officers' training at Three Rivers.

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Detroit still holds a one-game bulge over Toronto in their series, the two teams having split over the week end . . . Maple Leafs won 6-3 in Toronto Saturday, and Red Wings 4-2 in Detroit last night . . . Coach Hap Day pulled his goalie, Turk Broda, out of the net in the last minute, with the score 2-3 against him, but Wings got the puck into the empty cage for the clinching tally . . . The two teams carry on in Toronto tomorrow night, and another win for Detroit eliminates the Leafs.

Around The Hub

The Boston Olympics wound up their 1942-43 season over the week end, dropping two exhibition games by identical 9-6 scores to the fast-skating Montreal Royals of the Quebec Senior League. The 'Pics were handicapped by having only one regular defenseman, Don Nichols, on hand, and in addition they were without the services of several regular forwards.

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In tonight's final in the $3,000 Boston invitation basketball tournament at the Arena, Wilmington Clippers will meet Detroit Eagles. Clippers, 1943 professional champions, yesterday defeated Brooklyn Jewels 40-35, while Eagles won over Renaissance 50-45. Prize money totals $1,500 for the winner of tonight's game, $1,000 for the loser, and $500 for the winner of the consolation game between Jewels and Renaissance.

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Tufts has called off spring football practice, much to the disappointment of more than 30 boys who had signified their intention of reporting this afternoon. The school would not appropriate any money for assistant coaches, and Head Coach Lew Manly felt he would be too busy teaching economics to carry on alone.

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Long-striding Leo Martin, who was crowned "duration champion" for the State by the Massachusetts Golf Association, has been listed missing in action as a Navy gunner on a merchant ship. Big Leo, a familiar figure on practically every course in the Commonwealth, was New England titleholder in 1940 and State champion in 1941. He often played in four-ball matches with his twin brother, Edward, whom he met in Africa while the latter was in the Army.

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Coast Guard Cutters, who won the Eastern League regular-season championship, have also been crowned league play-off champions. They defeated New York Rovers 6-1 in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, then entrained for Baltimore, where they beat Philadelphia Falcons 5-3 last night. Cutters lost only two of their 12 play-off contests, one of them to the Boston Olympics.

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Entries from clubs in the western part of the State and from Connecticut are expected for the New England Boys' Clubs' basketball championships this Friday and Saturday at the Charlestown Boys' Club. They will bolster a field built mainly around teams from clubs in this area.

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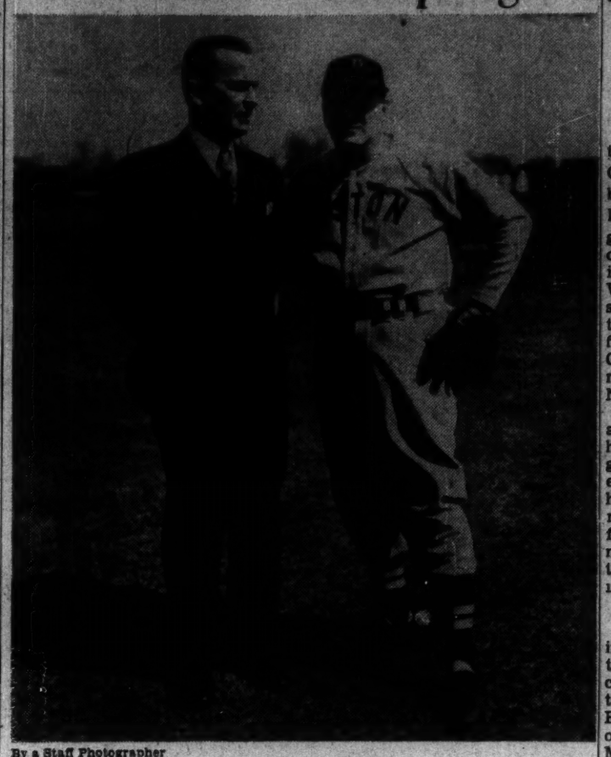
A bowling tournament for enlisted servicemen will be held, beginning March 29 and running through April 10, at the Huntington Club Alleys on Huntington Avenue. Singles, doubles, and fiveman teams will be featured, with contestants allowed to take part in all events. No entry fee will be charged, and servicemen will pay only five cents a string for pin boys. Entry blanks are available at all Navy bases and Army posts and at the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Service Clbus.

Medford in the Spring



By a Staff Photographer

Medford's Mayor Sox Fan

Mayor John Carr of Medford (left) is an almost daily visitor to the Tufts spring training headquarters of Manager Joe Cronin (right) and his Red Sox. "What does Florida have in March that Medford doesn't?" Mayor Carr wanted to know as he posed for this picture minus his topcoat.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Lord Stanley Started Something

In defense of Lord Stanley, it can be said that he did not know what he was doing when he donated the cup that bears his name. If he could have foreseen the muddle that develops in hockey each spring, he probably would have used his 10 guineas to buy a hat instead.

It was back in 1893 that Lord Stanley, then Governor-General of Canada, thought it would be a good idea to have a trophy representing Dominion hockey championship. That really started something. As donor of the Stanley Cup, the noble earl is probably better remembered by Canadian schoolboys than most of the heroes in history books.

All Right at Time

Lord Stanley's idea was all right at the time. The cup was to be given the leading amateur club of the country. Any team could challenge for it, and by any team was meant an amateur outfit, for there were no pros as we know them at the tim. If Lord Stanley could have known that the pros would have it in their possession for 35 of the next 50 years, he would have bought his hat.

For 15 years the amateurs did keep the trophy, but ever since the Ottawa Senators took it in 1908, the pros have had charge of the cup. It is only in late years, however, that the battered old mug has been treated with respect.

Held Gum

For a while it was used to hold chewing gum in a bowling alley. Often teams that won it stuck it in a corner where it gathered dust or where players scratched their names on its gold lining. It has been left on the sidewalk by forgetful winners, and once it fell from a speeding car and rolled down the street.

Today, though, it is a showpiece, albeit an ungainly one. It is kept under lock and key by the team winning it in April, and is handled only to be polished or to be transferred to some new owner. Each year it grows in size, as a new ring is added at the bottom bearing the names of the new holders.

Whatever the old teams did with the cup once they won it is not as important as the zeal with which they went after it. For instance, the story is told of how the Dawson Hockey Club, sponsored by the Yukon miners in 1904, sent a challenge to Ottawa. On Dec. 23 of that year the players left Dawson, some afoot, some on bicycles. Not far out the bikes broke down and all began walking. For nine days, covering from 30 to 40 miles each day and sleeping at police stations at night, the team covered the 320 miles to White Horse in the Yukon.

Eventually, 23 days after leaving home, the boys reached Ottawa. They were so tired that they lost first by 9-2, and then by 23.2, with the writers covering the games saying after the second contest that only the excellent play of the Dawson goalkeeper had kept the score down.

In 13 Cities

Altogether the cup has been held in 13 different cities, five of them in the United States. Toronto is the present defender, and the comeback of the Maple Leafs to win four straight, after being three down last April, is one of the bright features in the history of the trophy.

First U. S. club to win the Stanley Cup was the Seattle Metropolitans in 1917. Next was New York, whose Rangers won in 1928 in an epochal series that saw Lester Patrick—a great forward with the Ottawa Silver Seven at the turn of the century—take over in goal for his injured goalie, Lorne Chabot. In the next 15 years American clubs dominated the list of cup winners, with Rangers winning in 1933 and 1940, Boston Bruins in 1929, 1939, and 1941, Chicago Black Hawks in 1934 and 1938, and Detroit Red Wings in 1936 and 1937.

The cup is still a challenge trophy, and theoretically any club can challenge the winner of the series now under way. The only hitch is that it might be midsummer before the challenge list could be finished. The amateurs are satisfied with their own Allan Cup, presented to them when the pros took over the Stanley Cup.

Braves in Squad Game; Sox in Excellent Shape

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the possible exception of the pitching mound and third base, Casey Stengel gave the Hub a broad hint to his starting 1943 line-up yesterday in a practice game at Wallingford. The manager of the Braves played the following for his "regulars"—Whitey Wietelmann shortstop, Eddie Joost second base, Tommy Holmes center field, Charley Workman right field, Johnny McCarthy first base, Chet Ross left field, Tony Cuccinello third, Clyde Klutz catch and Nate Andrews on the mound.

Although Stengel is not saying anything until after he has seen his boys in a few more exhibition games, the chances are he will use either Al Javery or Jim Tobin as his opening day pitcher. Too, he may decide to bench the slow-footed Cuccinello for a younger man, if there is a younger man on the Braves squad capable of filling the role.

Good Condition

If it had not been for the hand injury to Nate Andrews in yesterday's squad game, Stengel could call the first week of conditioning at Choate School perfect. Both he and Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox have found this March New England weather far beyond their fondest hopes, and with minus exceptions, their teams are in excellent condition.

This second week of training marks the beginning of the exhibition series for the Red Sox. They go on the road late Friday, stopping first at Brooklyn for a two-game, week-end series with the Dodgers at Ebbets Field. If the weather is right, Cronin probably will let the boys play a couple of squad games at Medford this week, as warm-ups for the road tour.

Two Sessions

The Braves do not actually begin their exhibition tour until April 9, when they face Yale at New Haven, then go on to Plainfield, N. J., and Newark. But Stengel will continue the squad series which began yesterday as long as the weather at Wallingford permits. Casey has daily been giving his players one session out of doors and a second in the Choate School cage.

The first week of training at Medford, along with almost ideal weather, produced other noteworthy stories. For instance, Cronin is particularly pleased by the speed with which his pitchers are rounding into shape. As most of them threw for a while before coming to camp, they could go three innings or longer in exhibitions today if necessary.

Lupien Improved

The manager, too, has grinned at the distant clouting of Tony Lupien, his varsity first baseman. Teammates already are calling the former Harvard captain the club's most improved player. Not even Jim Tabor, Pete Fox, Al Simmons nor Cronin have been able to match Tony's consistent power in batting practice. And, of course, the boy is always a picture around first base.

It is also apparent that young Eddie Lake, the diminutive shortstop, is going to be a popular boy at Fenway Park. Medford fans even now are calling him the "popularity kid." You could never tell by the length of his clouts in the batter's box that his is the smallest man on the team. He will make use of that chummy left field barrier at Fenway.

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One of the pleasant surprises at Wallingford is Conny Creeden of Danvers, an outfielder with considerable semi-pro experience. It was one of his line drives through the box that injured Andrews' pitching hand yesterday, as the regulars defeated the yannigans, 6-2, with 14 hits in seven innings.

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Charley Workman, a .327 hitter at Nashville last season, had a four-for-four day for the Braves regulars. Wietelmann had a pair of triples and a double.

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If anybody chases Tony Cuccinello out of the Braves' infield it will be Joe Burns, the Philadelphia boy who has played pro ball in the Piedmont and Texas Leagues, but who was out of baseball in 1942.

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With Ernie Lombardi missing, Clyde Kluttz, the sophomore, has moved into Stengel's No. 1 catching berth.

Dyer Moves Up

CAIRO, Ill. (AP)—Eddie Dyer, manager of Columbus of the American Association, became an heir-apparent to Branch Rickey in a formal reorganization of the front office of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals. President Sam Breadon announced Dyer and Scout Mathes would divide some of Rickey's former duties as vice-president and general manager of the Cardinals.

Spring Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Muncie, Ind.—The Pittsburgh Pirates so surprised Manager Frankie Frisch in Sunday's intra-club game that he ordered another contest for today.

The regulars, with Elbie Fletcher at first, Pete Coscarart at second, Frank Gustine at short and Bob Elliott on third, handled 45 chances without a miscue. The team opens its exhibition schedule Wednesday against the Ball State Teachers College nine.

Bloomington, Ind.—Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds is confident that Bob Usher, 18-year-old speedster picked off the California sandlots, will be a great outfielder some day. Usher placed second with the 60-yard baseball players' dash at the Purdue Relays Saturday.

Lakewood, N. J.—The New York Giants played a 1 to 1 tie in their Sunday camp to everyone's satisfaction—except Carl Hubbell. The veteran southpaw was ready to twirl three innings, but Manager Mel Ott refused permission until warmer weather sets in.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Stan Ferens, southpaw hurler who had given no indication of coming to terms with the St. Louis Browns, has been placed in 3-C by his Darragh, Pa., draft board and "frozen" in farm work for the duration.

Evansville, Ind.—The Detroit Tigers inactive list is shrinking. Outfielder Ned Harris, struck on the head by a pitched ball Saturday, rejoins his mates today and Pitcher Hal White came back yesterday.

Cairo, Ill.—Outfielder Harry Walker arrived in the St. Louis Cardinal camp yesterday just in time to play the full 12 innings of the 1-1 squad game. Outfielder Stan Musial, in training only two days, also went the entire route.

Bear Mountain, N. Y.—Joe Medwick, who says that 1943 will be his best year in the majors, blasted out a double and a home run yesterday as the Brooklyn Dodgers lost a 9 to 7 verdict to a team made up of Montreal and Durham, N. C., players. Medwick drove in four runs.

Lafayette, Ind.—Coach Del Baker, one of baseball's best signal stealers, lectured rookie hurler Allie Reynolds today after calling every pitch the young Oklahoman threw in a recent Cleveland Indian camp game.

French Lick, Ind.—Personal appearance of holdout Bill Nicholson in the Chicago Cub camp has pushed into the background the mystery concerning Lou Novikoff, Clyde McCullough and Eddie Stanky. McCullough and Novikoff are announced holdouts, but Stanky, leading hitter in the American Association last season, hasn't sent a word from his Mobile, Ala., home.

College Park, Md.—A Washington cab-driver and a Baltimore semi-pro combined to pitch the Washington Senators' rookies to a 3 to 1 decision over the regulars yesterday. Earl Jennings and Chester Foreman were on the mound for the winners in the five-inning fray.

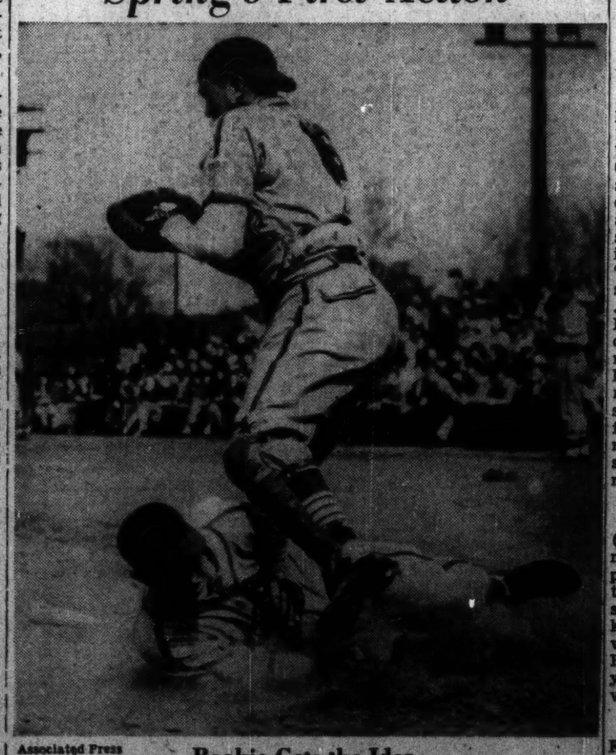
Asbury Park, N. J.—Until the New York Yankees learn the draft status of shortstop rookie George Stirnweiss, Manager Joe McCarthy hasn't any idea concerning his regular infield. Stirnweiss is in Hartford, Conn., today for his draft physical test.

Hershey, Pa.—Babe Dahlgren has played first base, third base and outfield and now he is Manager Bucky Harris's choice to open the season as the Philadelphia Phillies' shortstop. He was tried in the position Sunday and proved adequate.

Medford, Mass—Skeeter Newsome and Eddie Lake, new second base combination of the Boston Red Sox, were the talk of the camp today for their brilliant exhibition of fielding in yesterday's workout.

Wilmington, Del.—Al Brancato, who was the regular Philadelphia Athletic shortstop until he enlisted in the Navy a year ago, played with the Mack reserves yesterday against the regulars. He was here on a brief visit.

Spring's First Action



Associated Press

Rookie Gets the Idea

George Dockins, rookie pitcher, slides home safely in true St. Louis Cardinal fashion, forcing Catcher Ken O'Dea to jump, as the world champions play a practice squad game at their Cairo, Ill., spring training camp.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Kansas City—Wyoming defeats Texas 58-54, in spite of 29 points by Texas' John Hargis, to win ate A. A. final; now meets Georgeate A. A. final; now meets georgetown, eastern champion, in national playoffs Tuesday in New York.

New York—St. John's (Brooklyn) trounces Fordham 69-43 and Toledo defeats Washington & Jefferson 46-39 to reach finals of Madison Square Garden invitation tournament.

Bear Mountain, N. Y.—Buck (Bobo) Newsom agrees to salary terms for 1943 with Brooklyn Dodgers.

Utica, N. Y.—Wally Schang, one-time catching great, signs to manage Utica club in Eastern League.

Evansville, Ind.—Detroit Tigers down Chicago White Sox 3-0 in first spring exhibition game behind six-hit pitching of Virgil Trucks, Paul Trout and Frank Overmite.

Lafayette—Notre Dame, with 39½ points to Indiana's 24, wins university division of Purdue Relays as Irish four-mile relay team breaks American record with 17:31.1 performance; Miami U. (Ohio) takes college division with 29½ points to 16 for Michigan Normal.

Chicago—Dwight Eddleman, ex-Illinois freshman now in the Army, captures Central A. A. U. high jump with a leap of 6 ft. 4 in.

Madison, Wis.—Five U. of Wisconsin boxers win individual titles for new team title record as Wisconsin takes unofficial team championship at National Collegiate A. A. boxing tourney.

Columbus, Ohio—Ohio State piles up record 81 points—compared to 47 for second-place Michigan, to capture N. C. A. A. swimming championship; Keo Nakama, Ohio State, wins two individual titles—440-yard and 1,500-meter freestyle.

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Reporting on the basketball season at the Jacksonville, Fla., naval air technical training center, Yeoman Carolus G. Anderson says that some 1,500 sailors and Marines competed on 150 intra-mural teams and about 500 more played on outside courts. . . . "While the South is no basketball hotbed," he adds, "the Navy is doing its part to scatter seeds for future growth." . . . And when you think that Florida alone has hundreds of other military establishments, nearly all with court teams and leagues, it appears that there'll be more to the heralded postwar sports boom than just a few more folks going to games. . . . It may mean real popularity for some sports in sections that never paid much attention to them before.

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Whitey Gruhler, Atlantic City (N. J.) Press-Union: "Bowler Truman Carey was so angry when a pocket-hit produced a 5-6 split that he grabbed a ball off the rack, set it down at the foul line and kicked it down the alley. And what do you suppose happened: He made the 5-6 split. . . . Guess you could say that's one shot that was made with a foot to spare."

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The newly-arrived WAACS at Fort Sill, Okla., are likely to keep the regular soldiers busy defending their athletic laurels. The group includes First Leader Eve Evans, who was city tennis champion of Portsmouth, Ohio, had a 180 bowling average and was an all-star basketball player in the 1942 tri-state tournament, as well as several other athletically-inclined gals. . . . When Cadet Bob Kennedy of the Iowa Navy Pre-Flight School, former White Sox third baseman, filled out his sports preference card this spring he listed basketball, track, football and swimming—but not baseball. . . . The card, of course, was ignored. . . . It takes more than a guy the size of big Bill Morgan, former Oregon footballer, to make the Marines think twice. . . . When Bill arrived at Parris Island, S. C., there wasn't a uniform to fit his 240-pounds. . . . "Here's the largest uniform we have," he was told. "We'll fit you into it. That will be easier than making one."

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Play-off Standings

Series A
†Hershey 1, Buffalo 0.
Buffalo 3, Hershey 2.
Buffalo 4, Hershey 2.
Hershey 5, Buffalo 2.
Buffalo 3, Hershey 1.
(Hershey eliminated.)

Series B
Indianapolis 8, Pittsburgh 4.
‡Indianapolis 3, Pittsburgh 3.
(Pittsburgh eliminated.)

Series C
Cleveland 2, Providence 0.
Cleveland 4, Providence 2.
(Providence eliminated.)

Series D
Indianapolis 4, Cleveland 1.
**Indianapolis 2, Cleveland 2.
(Cleveland eliminated.)

†16.04 m. overtime, ‡Overtime.
**21.56m. overtime.

COMING
in the
Weekly Magazine Section
of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
APRIL 3, 1943

THE HIGHWAY TO RUSSIA — By Morris McDougall
Discussion of the continental importance of the Alcan Highway—the circuitous route cutting through North America's wildest lands which open a new frontier for the United States and Canada.

UNROLLING THE MAP OF EUROPE — By Henry Sowerby
The Monitor's War Editor analyzes the strategic position of Europe's "great plain," that vast region which has been the key to all European political movements for 120 years; the plainsmen will demand a secure settlement before a lasting peace can be attained.

LIKE FLOWERS AFTER RAIN — By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
A spread of spring fashions shows freshness and spontaneity in wartime wardrobes, and glamour gives place to gayety and elegance, without extravagance

PRIVATES ARE IMPORTANT — By Roscoe Drummond
The United States is putting into this war the best-educated army it, or any other nation, has ever produced, and the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau writes of the part played by the Special Service Division in sustaining morale.

THANK YOU, AMERICA — By Eileen A. Soper
A British artist contributes her charming drawings of the gatherings where American Service men, stationed in Britain far from their own offspring, play foster parents to war-orphaned children of their Allied buddies.

BATTLEWAGONS OF THE SKY — By Albert D. Hughes
A splendid showing of United States warplanes in which the most fantastic in aviation has become the normal, due to war pressures and demands.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,800,000
Previous day's sales 798,030
1943 volume to date 73,985,879
1942 volume to date 28,859,949

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Saturday 47.8 Prev. day 47.7
Month ago 46.3 Year ago 34.4
1943 high 47.7 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
Acme Steel (3)	2	49¼	49	49¼	+ ½
Adams Exp (1.45e)	95	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅞
Addressograph (1)	9	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅜
Advns-Millis ¼ap	5	28	27¾	28	+ ½
Air Reduction (1a)	30	44⅞	43⅜	44⅛	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	182	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅜
Allegheny Corp	26	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	23	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
Alleg pf $30 ww	65	15	14	14⅞	+1
Allegheny pr pf	9	31½	30½	31⅛	+1⅛
Allas Lud Stl .35e	9	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Aller Indust (4ae)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	10	158	155½	157¾	+2¼
Allied Mills (1e)	14	19¼	18⅞	19	
Allied Strs (.30g)	36	5⅜	5¼	9⅜	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼ag	19	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Amal Leath pf ⅛ck	1	16½	16½	16½	
Amerada Pet (2)	9	79	78½	79	+ ⅜
Am Ag Chem 1.20	10	48¼	73¾	77⅞	— ⅛
Am Airlines (1⅓e)	9	62	60½	62	+ ½
Am Bank Note ¼e	13	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Am Bosch (¼ag)	23	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe ¼a	7	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼	20	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	45	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	80¾	80	80¾	+1
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	27	34½	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.29g	2	68⅜	67⅞	68⅜	+ ⅜
Am Ch&Cable ½ag	9	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	3	106	104	106	+1
Am Colortype .15g	6	9	9	9	
Am Cryo Sus 4ae	22	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am C S 6%pf 6	10	100	100	100	—1
Arp Distill	8	17½	17½	17½	
Am European ⅛e	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Am Export (1½g)	7	26½	26	26	
Am & For Power	31	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	93	13½	12¾	13½	+1⅛
Am&FP S6pf 34k	1	60	60	60	—1⅞
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	24	68	66½	67⅞	+2⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¼ag	25	6	5⅞	6	+1⅛
Am Hide&Leather	12	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	2	39	39	39	+2
Am Home P (2.40)	11	62½	61¼	62	+1
Am Ice	11	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
Am Internat (¼ag)	23	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
Am Inv pf 2½	41	43½	42⅞	43	
Am Locomotive	13	12¾	12½	12½	
Am Loco pf 1¾ck	5	91½	91¼	91¼	
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	12	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Met (¼ag)	19	9½	¾	9	+ ¼
Am Metal (1)	10	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	6	51	50¾	51	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Am P & L $5 pf	14	24¼	23⅛	24¼	+ ¾
Am P & L $6 pf	5	27¼	26½	27	+ ½
Am Rad&St S .15e	103	3¾	3½	6¾	+ ⅛
Am R&S S pf 7	10	166	166	166	+1
Am Roll Mill .20g	28	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
Am R M pf 4½	210	64⅝	64	64¼	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz ⅜e	7	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
Am Seating (1e)	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1g	410	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	42	46¼	45⅜	46¼	+1
Am Sm & R pf 7	230	152½	152	152	+ ¼
Am Snuff Co 1.20e	1	43	43	43	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs ½ag	15	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½ag	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½ag	17	26¼	25⅜	26¼	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Am Tel&Tel (9)	17	142	141⅛	142	+ ¾
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	53¾	53⅜	53¾	+1¾
Am Tob B (3a)	15	54	53⅜	54	+1
Am Tob pf (6)	30	126½	126¾	126⅜	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	19	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (½ag)	22	39	38½	38⅞	
Am Water Works	57	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (2k)	2	68	68	68	
Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Anaconda Cop ½ag	115	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ½
Anchor Hock .15g	27	20½	19⅜	20½	+1⅛
Andes Cop (¼ag)	1	13	13	13	— ⅜
Arch-Dan-M (½ag)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
Anac W&C 1¼e	90	29	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
Armour Illinois	32	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Arm Ill pf	2	56½	56½	56½	
Armour Ill pr pf	7	56½	56	56½	
Armstrong Ck ¼a	7	33¼	32¾	33	— ⅜
Artloom Corp .10g	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	21	9½	8¾	9½	+ ½
As D Gd 1 pf 6	10	80	80	80	+1¼
As D Gd 2pf 7	160	72½	71⅞	72½	+ ½
Atch T&SF (1½e)	100	54½	53⅜	54½	+1½
Atch T&SF pf (5)	12	78¾	78	78¾	+ ¾
Atl Coast Line 2e	49	33¾	32⅝	33¼	+1½
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Atl G&W ln pf 5e	1	53½	53½	53½	+1
Atl Refining (.15g)	29	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	
Atlas Corp (¼ag)	20	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
Atlas Powd ¾ag	610	64½	63¾	64½	+1
Atlas Tack (¼ag)	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	2	4	4	4	
Aust Nich pr A	390	37	36½	36½	
Aviation Co (¼ae)	69	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	31	17	16¾	16⅞	
Balt & Ohio	178	7¾	7¼	7½	
Balt & Ohio pf	76	12¼	11⅜	12⅛	+ ¾
Bangor & Ar	16	11⅜	10⅝	11¾	+1
Bang&A pf 2½ck	220	50	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
Barker Asphalt	46	17⅞	16⅜	17¾	+1¼
Barker Bros	7	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	5	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	68	17¾	17	17½	
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	39	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
Bayuk Cigar (1½)	2	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	2	28¼	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Beech Creek (2)	100	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Beld-Hem (.80)	2	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	22	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
Bendix Aviat (¾ag)	43	39¾	39¼	39½	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30g	8	15	14⅞	15	
Best Foods (.60)	7	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
Best & Co (1.60a)	4	31	30	31	+ ⅝
Beth Steel (1½ag)	29	67⅛	66¼	66½	+ ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	115	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf ½ag	3	35	34	35	+1
Bingham-Herbr (.35e)	52	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
Bliss & Laugh ¼ag	1	17	17	17	
Bloomingdale .20g	10	11½	11½	11½	
Boeing Airp (1e)	107	21⅛	20⅞	21	+1
Bohn Al & Br (2)	5	50	48¼	50	+1¾
Bond Stores(1.60)	2	47⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	14	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	21	33⅞	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	5	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B ½ag	1	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
Brew Cp Am (2)	1	23½	23⅜	24⅜	+1⅛
Bridgeport Br ¼ag	29	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
Briggs Mfg (2)	15	27¾	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅜
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	43½	43½	43½	+1
Bklyn-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Brunsw-Balke ¼ag	18	18	17¼	18	+1
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	25	9¾	9½	9¼	
Budd Mfg	24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	270	101	97¼	101	+3¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	24	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
Buffalo Forge .45g	3	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
Bullard Co (½ag)	5	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¾
Bulova Watch (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .35g	34	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
But Mills pf 2¾	10	55⅞	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
Burl M 2½pf 21½	13	56¾	55¾	55¾	
Burr Add M (.60)	53	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	10	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
Busn T B pf ¾k	5	0	33	32¼	+ ¾
Butler Bros (.15g)	2	8	8¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z (¼ae)	5		4¾	4½	
Byers (AM) Co	19	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Byron Jack (¼ag)	16	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
Calif Pack (1½)	7	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lase	17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec ¼ag	21	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼ag	13	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
Can Dr G A (.60)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Can Pacific	84	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
Cannon Mills (2)	2	41	40⅞	41	+ ¾
Capital Adm A	4	8½	8¾	8½	+ ½
Cap Adm pf (3)	60	41½	41½	41½	+1
Carr. C&O (5)	80	52	51¾	52	
Carpenter Stl ½ag	2	29¼	29½	29½	— ¼
Carriers&Gen (.20)	8	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
Case (J I) Co (7e)	15	108	103	108	+6
Caterpil Tract (2)	5	48	47½	47⅞	+ ½
Celanese Corp ½ag	25	33¾	32⅜	33⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5	40	102½	102¼	102¼	
Celanese 7 pf 7	83	107¾	107	107¾	+ ¾
Celotex Corp (½g)	21	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
Celotex Cp pf 5	80	88¼	87¾	88¼	+1
Cent Aguirre 1½	15	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	17	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J	3	7½	7	7½	+ ¾
Cent Vist Sus 2½e	18	7¼	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	12	9¼	9	9	
Certain-teed Prod	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf	740	60¼	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf 6	1	103	103	103	
Champ P&F ¼ag	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Checker Cab	6	14⅜	13⅞	14½	+1½
Ches & Ohio (3)	98	42¾	41½	42⅜	+1⅛
Chi & E Ill	45	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .59g	38	14⅜	14	14	
Chi Great West	45	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¾ck	32	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order ½e	10	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	20	19½	19⅞	
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Chi Rk Is & Pac	26	⅞	11	⅞	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	2	1½	1¼	1½	— ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chickasha Cot'O 1	10	16⅜	16⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
Childs Co	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Chrysler Corp ¾ag	61	76½	75¾	76	+1
City Ice&F (1.20)	3	14	14	14	+ ¼
City I&F pf 6½	30	102	102	102	+ ½
City Investing	2	41½	41½	41½	
Clark Equip (¾ag)	7	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ½
Clev&Pitt 3½	10	89	89	89	+2
Clev E Il pf 4½	2	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Clev Gr Bronze ½ag	3	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	12	47⅞	46¾	47⅞	+1⅛
Cluett Peabody ½ag	22	38¼	6½	38¼	+2¾
Coca-Cola (3)	2	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	29	19¾	19¼	19½	
Collins & Aik	16	25¼	24	25¼	+1⅛
Col & South	430	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf	410	10¼	9¾	10	+ ½
Col & Sou 2pf	1	10	10	10	
Col Fuel&Iron ¼ag	5	17⅞	17½	17½	
Colum Br A (.30a)	6	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
Colum Br B (.30g)	3	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Col G&E5%pf5	60	51	51	51	—1½
Colum Pict (1½e)	18	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	2	90½	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
Comi Credit (3)	24	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅞
Comi Invest Tr (3)	22	38⅝	37⅜	38⅝	+1¼
Comi Cred pf 4½	1	105½	105½	105½	— ½
Comi Solvents .60e	49	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
Com'with & South	124	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Comw & Sou pf	2	48	47¾	48	+ ½
Com'with Ed .35e	25	24	23⅝	23⅞	
Conde Nast (.40e)	17	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	20	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅞
Consol Cigar 1½e	11	17	16	17	+1½
Con C pr pf 6½	140	100	100	100	
Corn Copperm .45e	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	52	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	56¾	56½	56½	— ¼
Consol Film Ind	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Cons Film I pf ¼ck	22	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¾
Cons Laundries	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	164	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	75	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	22	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
Consolidation Coal	46	12½	11½	12¼	+1
Consolidation Cl pf	3	55	52	55	+3½
Consum Ppf 4½ (18)		98	97	97	—1⅜
Container Corp ¼a	14	22⅞	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½ag	46	8	7¾	7⅞	
Cont Can (¾ag)	12	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	+ ¾
Cont Diam Fib ¼ag	16	14	13½	14	+ ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Cont Motors (.15g)	52	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Cont Steel (¼ag)	6	25	24½	25	+1
Copperweld Stl .80	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	23	36	33⅞	35¾	+1⅞
Corn Exch 2.40	240	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
Corn Prodcts 2.60	21	57⅜	56¾	56⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Inv (¼ae)	15	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Coty International	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	62	19½	18¾	19	+ ¼
Crane cv pf 5	50	103½	103¾	103½	
Cream of Wh (¾ag)	6	21⅞	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ⅛e	2	16¼	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
Crown C&S ½e	10	25¾	24¾	25¾	+1¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	39	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5	13	69½	69	69½	+ ½
Crucible Steel (2e)	36	56⅞	56	56¾	+1⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Cuba RR pf	60	16	16	16	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	100	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ½
Cudahy Pack	18	17	16½	16¾	+ ¾
Cuneo Press 1½	2	22	22	22	
Curtis Publishing	27	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	3	71	69	71	+3
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	15	30¼	29¾	30¼	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	85	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½ag	14	24½	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼ag	16	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Davega Stores ½e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
Daviso Ch .60e	62	17	16	17	+ ⅞
Deere & Co 1.35e	72	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ¼
Decca Records (1)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Del & Hudson	60	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ ½
Del Lack & West	47	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Diesel-Wem G ⅜ag	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	310	26½	26	26	—1
Diamond M 1½	3	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
Diam Mat pf 1½	2	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
Diamt Motor ¼ag	13	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	12	25	24¾	25	
Dist Co-S pf (5)	2	89⅞	89½	89½	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	10	90	39¾	39¾	
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	29	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	27	22¾	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅝
Douglas Airc (5e)	17	68½	67	67⅞	+1⅜
Dow Chem (3)	6	142	140	142	+3
Dresser Mfg (1⅓e)	6	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Dunhill Internat	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp (.90e)	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1q)	27	146	144¾	144¾	— ¾
du Pont pf (4½)	2	127	127	127	—¼
Eastern Air Lines	8	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
Eastern Roll Mill	6	5⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	9	162¾	61½	162¾	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¾
Edis Bros Strs .80	11	14½	3⅞	14	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind Obe	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite ½ag	34	36¾	35½	36⅜	+1⅜
Elec Boat (1e)	80	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	19	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	43	42	43	+1¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	20	47	46½	46⅝	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	5	30	38¾	39	
El Paso N G .2.40	8	29	28¾	28¾	
Endicott-John (3)	2	54¼	54¼	54¼	
Eng Pub Service	16	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Eng P S 5 pf 5	50	72¼	72¼	72¼	+1⅞
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	80	73½	72½	72½	—1½
Eng PS256 pf 6	27	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
Erie Railroad (1e)	38	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ½
Erie Railroad ct 1e	268	13⅜	12⅞	13¾	+ ½
Erie Rail pf A (5)	7	48⅞	47½	48¾	+ ¾
Eureka V Cl ⅛g	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Evans Products	47	9⅜	8½	9⅜	+ ⅞
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	18	29	28¼	28¾	+ ¾
Exchange Buffet	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	3	41¾	41	41	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	15	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
Fed Lt&T pf 6	20	97½	97½	97½	— ½
Fed Lt&Tract ¾ag	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	5	28⅞	28½	28¾	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs .45e	5	20½	19¼	20½	+ ⅞
Fed D St pf 4½	80	90	89½	89½	— ½
Ferro Enam	4	14¼	14	14½	— ⅜
Fid P Fire Ins ¾ag	1	48	48	48	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾ag	25	33⅞	32½	33½	+1¼
First Nat Strs 2½	7	35	34¼	35	+1
Flintkote (¾ag)	5	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
Florence Stove ⅛e	2	30½	30½	30½	
Florsheim Sh A 1g	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	7	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
Follans Stl pf	30	42¾	42⅜	42¾	+ ¼
Food Fair Stores 1	7	10¼	10	10⅛	
Food Mach .35g	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Fosser Wheeler	21	17¼	16⅞	16¾	+ ⅛
Fost W & pf 1½	280	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	32	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	6	35⅞	35½	35¾	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Gabriel Co .10g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	25	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Gamewell ½ag	50	25	25	25	
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	74	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	63	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	6	43¾	43	43¾	— ½
Gen Baking .30g	68	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	18	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ⅞
Gen Cable A	6	15¼	14½	15	+ ⅝
Gen Cab pf 3¾k	141	6	E5¾	E6	+ ¾
Gen Cigar (1)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Gen Elec (1.40)	76	37	36¾	37	+1
Gen Foods (.40g)	17	40	39¾	40	+1
Gen Fds pf 4½a	30	116½	116½	116½	— ½
Gen G&E A	41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	10	103½	103½	103½	— ½
Gen Mills 5pf 5	180	131¾	130½	131	+ ⅜
Gen Motors ½ag	92	50	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	5	128¾	128½	128½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv .20a	4	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3a	1	25	25	25	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq (1ag)	21	19⅞	19	19¾	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	12	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ag	8	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	2	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
Gen Refract (.30g)	3	23	22⅝	2	
Gen

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Substantial Changes in Whole Food Program Machinery Seen

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the approach of R-Day for the American housewife in her protein buying, it becomes obvious that some substantial changes will be made in the whole machinery of the food program. The appointment of Chester Davis to much of the responsibility until now held by Food Administrator Wickard may speed these changes as much as the house-cleaning in OPA which Prentiss Brown is now engaged in.

It would be quite possible, for one thing, to abandon the whole machinery of price control in meats, from stem to stern, with all its accompanying red tape and confusion which has been responsible for the rise of the black market in meat.

Points Fixed High

That works out this way. The OPA says that it is "rationing to a surplus," by which is meant that the new ration-points are fixed quite high in relation to the estimated meat supply, just as the original points were fixed high on canned goods. That means that within perhaps a fortnight or a month there will be more meat available to the American consumer than he or she will be allowed to buy with his ration points.

This would restore the normal "buyers' market" in meat. That is, it would force retailers, wholesalers, and so clear back to packers and to farmers, again to compete for the available market. This competition would then resume its normal role of protecting the consumer.

In fact, it is a general rule that rationing—if thoroughly enforced—has a deflationary effect on prices. While price-control makes rationing necessary, rationing make price control unnecessary. There has been little worry over the price of sugar or other rationed items since they went under control, because the demand has been cut artificially below the supply. This is one major reason why Germany, in the late 'thirties, experienced no important inflation in the cost of living despite the enormous national deficits used to finance the war program. Rationing cut the actual demand for staples down to or below the supply.

However, it would not be possible to abandon price control by the simple process of "rationing to a surplus" without further control. The result might be merely to aggravate the black market and allow consumers to be tempted to try to buy meat, not, it is true, at illicit prices, but without the legally required ration coupons. Some kind of policing would be necessary.

The nature of this policing involves an important principle in the administration of war-time controls.

Plan Outlined

In the first place it is already officially proposed to license all slaughterers of meat, big and little. This, however, is only the first of several necessary steps.

The second step should be to license all handlers of meat, from the slaughterer clear down to the retail store.

The third step should be to make it unlawful for any licensed handler of meat to do business with any unlicensed handler of meat, on penalty of losing his own license.

The fourth step should be to require that mark-ups all along the line should be limited to the usual trade allowances and normal gross profit margins.

The last step is perhaps the most important one of all. It concerns who should do the policing. Instead of being done by an army of government officials or of voluntary snoopers, unfamiliar with trade practices and dodges, it should be done by the meat trades themselves. This should mean a self-policing organization of the meat packers and similar organizations for the wholesalers, retailers, etc.

This would involve definite and statutory exemption from the anti-trust laws for such self-policing organizations.

A year ago when OPA was preparing to ration sugar, it had to develop an enormous machine for the recording and clocking of every pound of sugar from the refiners through to the final retailers, independents, chains, super-stores, restaurants, soda-fountains, and so on.

This was one of the major reasons for the delay in sugar rationing, which at the time was attended by incipient sugar shortages in some places. Washington had to be filled with sugar "experts" of overnight qualifications.

This correspondent asked sugar men at the time this question, 'Why couldn't the sugar trade do its own policing? Between the retailers, wholesalers, jobbers, etc., the trade must know where every pound of sugar normally goes, and therefore where the hoards are now piling up?"

But the reply was quick and obvious. "Even if Washington would permit it, which it is in no mood to do, the trade wouldn't want to run the risk of postwar anti-trust indictment, particularly after the unpleasantness of the Sugar Institute indictment."

This is essentially the principle of decentralization or self-government, applied functionally to business. Sugar price-control and rationing were comparatively simple to use all sugar, at the grocer's counter, is the same. But as rationing becomes more complex—the OPA now estimate they will have to handle something like 7,000,000,—

Ruling Obtained

The Food Administration obtained a ruling from the Attorney-General immunizing the food trades from such co-operative and self-policing activities as it was asked by the Food Administration to engage in. When the war was over the Attorney-General announced that the immunities were ended. Of course such immunity today could not be given by any such informal and extralegal method, since after the war Tom Clark or his successor at the head of the Anti-Trust Division would not be required to abide by rulings of predecessors. What might be used would be something akin to the statutory power of exemption given to the head of the WPB in the Smaller War Plants Corporation Act of last spring to spread over co-operative industrial programs approved by the WPB.

In addition, the old Food Administration had city and state Food Administrations, composed of hard-working volunteers to a total of about 4,000. Its Washington staff consisted only of about 2,500 clerks all told for the whole food program. In contrast the present Office of Price Administration is reported to have 2,700 lawyers alone.

The old Food Administration fixed no meat prices, either at retail or on the hoof. It made no effort to try the proposal recently urged on OPA to fix livestock prices. It did, however, control these prices. It controlled them by its buying policies. When livestock prices at the stockyard threatened to rise above the intended level, government orders were withdrawn, and when they threatened to drop below the "support level," these orders were rushed in.

This was possible, however, only because all government buying of meat was centralized. It is not now centralized. Army, Navy, Lease-Lend and other Government agencies buy as and when they see fit, and so the elastic power over prices exercised 26 yearsc ago is not possible today.

As the meat then traveled from the stockyard on to the retailer, the Food Administration did not try to fix prices. It did, however, roughly control margins. As all handlers were licensed, their books were naturally subject to inspection. If the books showed an average gross profit in excess of the "normal" for that part of the trade, the presumption was profiteering, but if less than the "normal," the presumption was that in the handler's favor, that he was not profiteering. Thus he could charge $75 a pound for tenderloin if he wanted, provided he cut his other prices correspondingly so that his gross profit margin was not in excess of the pre-war usual gross profit margin.

James Farrell: Former Head of U. S. Steel

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP) — James A. Farrell, who passed on here yesterday, rose from a $2.50-a-week job in a steel wire mill to the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation—a post he filled for 21 years until his retirement in 1932.

A statement issued by the United States Steel Corporation said in part that this "marks the passing not only of a great American and industrialist, but also the close of an era in which he played a notable part that brought the United States so rapidly forward as a leading industrial and trading nation.

"During the first World War Mr. Farrell was chairman of the subcommittee for ascertaining capacities and supervising allotments of orders to manufacturers, and of the committee on steel distribution."

Other Positions

The statement added that Mr. Farrell had served as Vice-President for many years of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and in 1929 was awarded the Institute's first Gary Memorial medal for meritorious service to the steel industry.

Mr. Farrell also was one of the founders of the National Foreign Trade Council of which he was chairman. In 1939 he received the Captain Robert Dollar Memorial award from the foreign trade organizations in the United States for his contribution to the advancement of foreign trade.

From 1932 until 1939 he was director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and for many years he was a member of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Other decorations and honors received by Mr. Farrell included the degree of LL.D. from Georgetown University and St. Bonaventure College; the engineering degree from Stevens Institute of Technology; commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy; officer of the French Legion of Honor; Knight of St. Gregory the Great; and Knight of the Order of Malta.

Among the positions he held were honorary vice-president of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain; founder member and honorary president of the Pan-American Society; member of the board of trustees of Stevens Institute of Technology; member of the board of trustees of the Webb Institute of Naval Architecture; a director of the China Society of America; president of India House; vice-president of the American Irish Historical Society; and member of the executive committee of the American Asiatic Association.

Son of Sea Captain

Born in New Haven, Conn., Mr. Farrell was the son of a sea captain. He made several voyages with his father, a native of Dublin. When his father was lost at sea, Mr. Farrell took a job in a New Haven wire mill at the age of 16. His duties consisted of grabbing hot rods with pincers for 12 hours a day.

Mr. Farrell was placed among the big men of U. S. Steel following his assignment to head the foreign development division of that corporation. He was selected as president of the corporation in 1911 to succeed William E. Corey.

Mr. Farrell's children are John J. Farrell, chairman of the board of the American South African Line, Inc.; Mrs. Joseph B. Murray; Mrs. Luke D. Stapleton Jr.; James A. Farrell Jr., president of the American South African Line Inc., and now a lieutenant-commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve; and Mrs. Richard J. Buck.

Current Business Statistics

March 29, 1943

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	M'r 20	‡‡137.5	136.8	126.8
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	M'r 20	2060	2100	x1846
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	M'r 20	3940	3877	3692
Electric power, mil. kwh.	M'r 20	3947	3945	3357
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Apr 3	99.5	99.1	98.8
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	M'r 20	768	769	793
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	M'r 20	137	134	140
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	M'r 24	4962	4922	3486
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	M'r 24	3936	3905	3467
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	M'r 24	6280	6699	2326
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	M'r 24	1630	2130	2847
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	M'r 17	5802	5804	7035
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	M'r 17	32385	32116	25010
Investments, mil. dol.	M'r 17	32639	32373	19585
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	M'r 26	⅞	⅞	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	M'r 26	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	M'r 26	¾@¾	¾@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	M'r 26	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	M'r 26	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	M'r 24	16065	16115	11462
Exchange rates, pound sterling, dol.†	M'r 26	4.02@4.04	4.02@4.04	4.03¾
Failures, commercial, number	M'r 18	97	91	193
Gold stock, mil. dol.	M'r 24	22395	22610	22684
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.†	M'r 27	73.7	71.9	65.3
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.†	M'r 27	*2.08	*2.09	1.96
Stock averages, dol.†	M'r 27	47.7	45.8	34.4
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	M'r 27	8266	6076	1707
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	M'r 20	103.0	103.2	97.2
Farm products, 1926 = 100	M'r 20	122.4	123.5	103.1
Foods, 1926 = 100	M'r 20	107.1	107.0	95.5
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	M'r 26	176.7	176.3	166.7
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	M'r 26	162.5	162.4	162.0
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	M'r 26	212.8	211.7	178.9
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	M'r 26	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ½ staple, $ per lb.††	M'r 26	.214	.211	.201
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ per lb.**	M'r 26	.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	M'r 26	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96°, duty pd., N. Y., $ per lb.**	M'r 26	.037	.037	.037
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	M'r 26	1.381	1.394	1.174
Wool tops, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	M'r 26	‡‡1.305	‡‡1.285	‡‡1.327

*Daily average. †Data for 1943 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. "On fewer issues followed.

Advance Shown in Monitor's Weekly Index of Business

An advance was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended March 20 to 137.5 (prel.) from 136.0 for the previous week. This compared with 126.8 for the week ended March 21, last year.

Gains in two components were only partially offset by a decline in the third. Bank debits outside New York City recovered most of the previous week's loss, topping expectations for a seasonal advance. Electric power production edged forward contraseasonally to score a new high on an adjusted basis.

A decline was recorded in the adjusted figure for miscellaneous freight carloadings when the reported total failed to show as much of an increase as usual for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	March 20, 1943*	March 13, 1943	March 21, 1942
Combined index	137.5	136.0	126.8
Bk d'its outside NYC	160.8	158.6	132.2
Elec p'w'r production	127.2	128.9	114.8
Misc carloadings	134.6	135.6	126.4

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week turned in a brilliant performance on the upside. The market the previous week had seemed to indicate that it could not make headway on the upside and would therefore soon fall through the bottom of the recent trading range. In fact last week this column reported that the price action of the market did not "look any too good," and this was probably the predominant opinion in the Street, since the market had fallen out of the uptrend of recent weeks and had been unable for a fortnight to get through the "resistance levels" which were presumably inherited from the markets of the fall of 1941.

One sign, however, was overlooked as an indication of what was to come last week. On the decline, the trading volume had steadily shrunk, continuing the habit of many previous weeks in which volume consistently expanded on the upside and contracted in declining markets.

Market Leadership Good

Last week, as the market violently leaped upward out of the trough, this was continued. As the market shot up on Thursday and Friday volume expanded on each day to round 2,150,000 shares. Thursday's was the biggest single day's gain this year, and this volume was the largest for any single day since the end of 1941. At the same time the bond market, which was also rising, had the third biggest volume for any full trading day since 1937.

Nor was the volume confined to the "cat-and-dog" or "penny" category of shares. The list of most active stocks was still heavily loaded with very low-priced shares, but not so much so as a few weeks ago; and the market appeared to have good "leadership" from among the recognized industrial leaders like Steel and General Motors.

(The Stock Exchange, incidentally, took its second step this month to discourage careless speculation in the cheaper stocks. It ruled that after April 1 all stocks selling below $5 a share or bonds selling below 5 per cent of parity must be fully paid for and can no longer be carried on margin. Many brokers have already been requiring this, though the Federal Reserve Board margin rule requires only 40 per cent.

(The new Exchange rule will make the 100 per cent margin requirement uniform throughout the business. Previous step in this direction had been Stock Exchange President Schram's warning against uninformed speculation in the cheaper issues.)

Industrials Again Lead

In one sense the advance was reminiscent of the January advance. It was again led by the industrials. In January it was some time before the "industrials'" advance had been "confirmed" by the rails. Again last week, the industrials made new highs as yet unconfirmed by the rails. Prominent industrial groups in the advance were the amusements, the steels, and the gold shares. But the rails were not laggard either in the bond list or in the equities.

There did not appear to be any immediate reason for the resumption of the advance. One explanation was the apparent break in the dam against inflation as the weak-kneed Administration policy continues of playing politics with labor and farm groups. However, it has been obvious for several years now that modern inflation is not favorable to corporate earnings, because it squeezes them with higher wages and higher raw material costs. Another explanation was the advance in Tunisia, but this also does not seem a very impressive explanation, since the Tunisian advance is already behind schedule and Russian advances have stopped.

A more impressive explanation may have been Churchill's speech on the postwar Britain. It seemed to confirm the growing suspicion in this country that there may not after all be any considerable letdown in industrial activity after the war, and that therefore the current rate of corporate earnings may not be so ephemeral as has generally been considered.

Jones Ruminates Over Where to Put Texas Air Administration Building

WASHINGTON (AP)—Just check your hardware and park your boots on the table, gents, while Judge Jones ruminates over his rulin'.

This thing's gotta be done legal.

Now Texas (as anyone from deep in the heart of will tell you) is a fighting State—just look at its service record, son. And besides that, there's plenty scrapping Texans left to keep things hot back home.

Which brings up Fort Worth and Dallas—a couple of Lone Star cities situated some 30 miles apart—and the location of the administration building on Midway Airport which is between them.

No slur intended at the mountain boys, pardner, but the Hatfields and the McCoys were a bunch of blustering buttons compared to folks of Fort Worth and Dallas and their slight disagreement down through the years over which is the better place to drop your reins over the hitchin'-rack.

Of course, they buried the hatchet (and no remarks over where they buried it, hombre) more than a year ago—but when Dallas found out that the administration building was going to be built on the west side of Midway Airport, they staged a coming-out party for the famed Texas tomahawk.

Dallas lies to the east, Fort Worth to the west, and the folks of the former city feel the building shoud be on the north side—or what they consider "neutral" territory—where a sign could say "17 miles to Fort Worth; 17 miles to Dallas. Take your choice." They protested to Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, and to Civil Aeronautics Administrator Charles I. Stanton.

In a heated hearing here, mayors and newspapermen from both cities—as well as the Mayor and a councilman from Arlington, Texas, which actualy sponsors the project since naturally Dallas and Fort Worth couldn't co-sponsor it—spoke their minds on the subject.

On one side was the contention that the prevailing winds made the western location preferable for the transcontinental airliners to be served.

On the other hand was the theory that the breeze business was the bunk and the only fair location would be on the north.

Judge Jones (who hails from Houston himself) ruled work must stop on the building, pronto—while he studied the situation over, judicial-like, and come to a decision.

Which same he is now doing—and the eyes of Texas are upon him.

1943 Indemnity Payment For Surplus Cotton Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced a 1943 indemnity payment program designed to provide a market for 35,000 bales of surplus low-grade American cotton and promote manufacture of cotton insulation materials.

Under the program manufacturers will receive a payment of 9 cents a pound for finished insulation produced to specifications. Payments will be made only to applicants who have received allotments based on their ability to produce cotton insulation.

Compromise Talk on Ruml Plan Growing

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—A prediction that the Republican minority would go "right down the line" for the Ruml skip-a-year tax plan came from Representative Knutson (R) of Minnesota today as the House entered its final day of general debate on the issue of canceling all or part of the 1942 obligations.

Mr. Knutson, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said the minority forces would resist "to the end" any attempt at a compromise—a trend which he said was gathering forces on the Democratic side.

Lean Toward Forand Bill

Mr. Knutson contended the Democratic leaders were "retreating from their present position for a previously prepared position," and would abandon the Ways and Means Committee's no-abatement measure and "climb aboard" a bill presented by Representative Forand (D) of Rhode Island.

The Forand measure, originally presented by Representative Robertson (D) of Virginia, but rejected by the committee, would cancel tax liability on the first 19 per cent—6 per cent normal and 13 per cent surtax—of the 1942 income.

Mr. Knutson predicted the Democrats would accept that substitute "because that's where the votes are," and acknowledged that "a few" Republicans probably would support it also.

"But there are always a few that you can't count on," he said. "The only time they are Republicans are when they need the party tag to get elected."

The House probably will reach a vote late Wednesday or Thursday after the longest debate on any one measure since Pearl Harbor. Conclusion of today's general debate will be followed by an estimated two days' discussion of amendments and substituted bills.

Compromise Looms

Indications that a compromise may be sought piled up over the week end after Representative Dies (D) of Texas predicted Saturday that President Roosevelt would veto any bill embodying the Ruml plan and appealed to the minority for a "fair compromise" abating "a modest sum for all."

Majority Leader McCormack (D) of Massachusetts termed the Dies speech "one of the best I have ever heard," while Representative Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, the Democratic whip, observed that "compromise is in the air."

As the line-up stood today, the outcome apparently hinged on the stand of a substantial number of lawmakers who are bucking both the Ruml Plan and that proposed by a majority of the Ways and Means Committee.

Regardless of what plan is adopted, it appears certain it will include these features:

1. A 20 per cent withholding levy against salaries and wages—less basic exemptions—starting July 1.
2. A $3,500 personal exemption for members of the armed forces on income received for military service.
3. Cancellation of all Federal taxes owed by a member of the armed forces who dies during the war.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.45	1.44⅛	1.44⅛	1.44¾
Minneapolis	1.38⅛	1.37⅛	1.37¾	1.38⅛
Kansas City	1.37⅝	1.36⅝	1.36⅝	1.37⅜
Winnipeg	1.01⅜	1.00⅛	1.00⅝	1.01⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.45⅛	1.44⅛	1.44¾	1.45
Minneapolis	1.38¾	1.38⅛	1.38⅛	1.38¾
Kansas City	1.38	1.37¼	1.37½	1.38
Winnipeg	1.02⅛	1.01⅜	1.01⅜	1.01⅞
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.46⅜	1.45⅞	1.46⅛	1.46½
Minneapolis	1.39⅜	1.38⅞	1.39⅛	1.39¾
May Corn				
Chicago	.....	.....	1.01	1.01
Kansas City	.....	.....	.98	.98
July Corn				
Chicago	.....	.....	1.03	1.03
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.00	1.03
May Oats				
Chicago	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Minneapolis	.63½	.63	.63	.63½
Winnipeg	.59⅛	.58⅝	.58⅝	.58⅞
Rye, Chicago				
Cay	.85		.81⅛	.81½
July	.85⅛	.84⅜	.84⅜	.84⅝
Sept.	.87⅛	.86⅛	.87¼	.87⅝
Dec.	.90⅜	.90⅛	.89⅝	.89⅞
	.93⅛	.93⅛	.92⅛	.92⅛

Wool

Grease

May	.....	.....	101.0b	102.5
July	.....	.....	101.0b	102.0
October	.....	.....	96.0d	96.9
Deceber	.....	.....	96.0d	96.9
	Tops			
May	130.0	131.0	130.0	129.0d 129.7
July	126.0	126.3	126.0	126.0b 125.8
October	123.0	123.3	123.0	123.0b 122.8
December	122.0	122.0	121.5	121.4b 121.2
b-Bid.				

Cotton

May	20.33	20.33	20.22	20.28	20.30
July	20.08	20.15	20.07	20.14	20.14
October	19.91	19.96	19.90	19.94	19.96
December	19.85	19.90	19.83	19.91	19.91
March	19.85	19.87	19.83	19.82b	19.87

Spots 2209. b—Bid

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July. 6.83 bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs				
†March	.....	39.00	39.00	39.20
April	.....	39.00	39.00	39.25
‡October	.....	38.25	38.25	38.50
	41.95	41.75	41.95	41.95
Potatoes				
March	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22

†No. 1 contract. ‡No. 2 contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Mass. Investors Second Fund

Massachusetts Investors Second Fund reports an increase of 24.8 per cent in net asset value per share as compared to a year ago. Net assets on Feb. 28, 1943 amounted to $6,477,584, equal to 20.01 per share on the 940,849 outstanding shares, compared with $6,576,511 on Feb. 28, 1942, equivalent to 37.22 per share on the 910,-339 shares then outstanding.

Twentieth Century-Fox

NEW YORK (AP)—Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. estimated its 1942 consolidated net profit at $10,000,000, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $5.39 a common share, compared with $4,921,926, or $2.63 a share, in 1941.

Maine Central Gains

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad reported net income of $96,-776 over and above fixed charges for December, compared with net income of $46,226 for the same month in 1941.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire (½g)	18½	18½	18½
300	Aero Sup B (.10g)	4⅛	4	4
500	Ainsworth (½g)	5¼	5	5⅛
100	Aire Aceess (½g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Air Wal ELAP(.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
170	Ala Gt Sou (5e)	3	2¾	3
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	81¼	80½	81¼
350	Allied Prod	105½	103¼	103¼
500	Alum Ltd (.85a)	28⅛	28	28½
100	Alum Co Am (1g)	119	118	118½
350	Alum Co Am pf (6)	134¾	134¾	134¾
200	Am Cap pf	111¼	111	111
300	Am Bot Board (¼a)	21	21	21
100	Am Cen Mfg	6¾	6¾	6½
300	Am C P&L A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1200	Am C P&L A new	28¾	28½	28¾
1200	Am Cit P&LB	27½	27	27½
60	Am Cyan B	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
25	Am G & E pf (4¾)	23½	23¼	23¼
400	Am Gen (.15e)	103½	103½	103½
25	Am Gen $2½ pf (2½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
250	Am Hard Rub (1½g)	41	41	41
900	Am Laun Mch (1½g)	16½	15½	16¼
1200	Am Light &TT (1.20)	27½	26⅝	26⅝
2100	Am Maracaibo	15¾	15½	15⅝
500	Am Republics (.35e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
2000	Am Superpow	9⅝	9¾	9¾
100	Am Superpow 1 pt	4	4	4
100	Am Superpow pf	76½	76½	76½
100	Am Threa pf (¼)	4	4	4
100	Am Writ Pap	3½	3½	3½
100	Anch Post P pf (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Appal E P pf (4½)	3½	3½	3½
2000	Ark Nat Gas	103½	103½	103½
4400	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3	3½
1600	Ark Nat Gas pf (.90e)	3½	3½	3½
10	Ark P&L pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
200	Zero Equip (.35g)	89½	89½	89½
700	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	12¾	12¼	12¾
400	Asso Laund	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
300	Atlantic F Fish(¼g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	AtlCstLCo(2½e)	35	34	35
100	All Rayon (.10g)	6	6	6
4100	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1½	1¾
400	Atlas D Forge(1e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Atlas Ply (.30g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
1400	Automat Prod	7	6¾	7
100	Avery&Sons (½e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
160	Axton-Fish A	8	8	8
100	Ayrshire P Col	80¼	80½	80¼
900	Babcock & Wil (½g)	24	23¼	24
150	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	35½	35	35½
1400	Barium Stk Bit	2	1⅞	2
400	Basic Refrac (.10g)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
5200	Beech Aire (1e)	11½	10½	11½
1300	Bellanca Aire	4¾	4¼	4¼
1900	Berk&GeyFurn	11	10¾	11
100	Birds S Fdy (1)	8½	8½	8½
1300	Bliss(EW) (2)	16¼	15⅞	16
2400	Blue Ridge	2	1¾	2
500	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	44	43¼	43¾
100	Blumenthal (8)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Bown Bilt H	½	½	½
300	Mowm-Bilt H 1 pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600	Bown Bilt H 2 pf	7⅞	7½	7½
3400	Bras Tr L&P (.1le)	15⅝	15¾	15¾
200	Breeze Cor (1¼e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1300	Brewst Aero	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
1600	Bridgpt Mach	4¾	4½	4¾
500	Brill A	5	4¾	4¾
200	Brillo Mfg (.45g)	11	11	11
75	Brill pf	63½	63½	63½
1100	Brill B	1¼	1	1¼
400	Brown F&W (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Brown F&WA (1k)	13¼	13¼	13¼
800	Brown-P Dist	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10	Brown-PDispf(1k)	88	88	88
4000	Brown Rubber	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Bruce(E.L.) (½g)	16	16	16
600	Buckeye PL(.20g)	10	9¾	
500	Buf N&EP pf	13¾	13¼	13¾
50	Buf N&EP pf	13⅜	13¼	13¾
50	Buf N&EP 5pf	86½	86½	86½
100	Bunk Hill&S(1)	12½	12¼	12½
700	Butler PH(?)	3¼	3¼	4¼
300	Cab El Prod vte	11	11	11
500	Cal El Pow	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200	Callite Tung	3¼	2⅞	3¼
1300	Can Marconi	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Carnation	43½	43	43½
1100	Carrier Corp	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
1100	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3¾	3¾
600	Cen & SW Ut	11	3¼	3¼
100	Cen Hud G&E	81	80	81
500	Cessna Aire (1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Chi Flex Shaft (½)	10	9¾	10
695	Childs pf	72	72	72
3200	Cities Service	12	11½	11¾
550	Cit Scv pf	8¼	8⅞	9
10	Cit Svc P&L $7pf(7)	78	77½	78
100	City&Sub Hom (.60)	86½	86½	86½
700	City Auto Stpg (.60)	6½	6½	6½
300	Cleve El Illum(1½g)	7¾	7	7¾
600	Cleve Tract (5¾e)	32½	32¾	32½
100	Cockshutt Plow(1¼e)	12¾	12½	12¾
100	Colonial Airl	8	8	8
400	ColoPuelAt war	6½	6½	6½
100	Colts P F Arm(2½g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	Colum G&E pf (5)	54½	54½	54½
2100	Colum O&G	39½	38½	39½
450	Comm P Svc(1.60)	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	CompoShMvte(1.5g)	18¼	17¾	17¾
40	Cons Biscuit(.60)	10½	10½	10½
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1100	Cons Gas Ut	60¾	60	60½
300	Cons Ret Strs (.35e)	4	4	4
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	4¾	4½	4⅝
500	Cons Sil Corp (¼g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30	Cont G&S pr pf (7)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Cont Roll & Stl (.75g)	85	84⅝	85
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	14¼	14⅛	14¼
1300	Copper Range (¾e)	15	14¾	14⅞
500	Cornuc C Min	6⅞	6½	6⅝
700	Cosden Petro	1	¾	¾
3400	Creole Pet (½a)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	C W Liquid	22¾	21½	22¼
7000	Crift Brewing	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Crowley Milner	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Crown Drug (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Crown Dry pf (1¾)	1½	1½	1½
6500	Cuban AtSug (2½e)	24	24	24

Mme. Chiang Tells Thousands China Fights for All Freedom

By David Lu
Washington Representative of the Central News Agency of China
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, left with thousands of her countrymen here, who overflowed the 10,000-seat capacity of the Civic Auditorium, a strong plea for unity and spiritual discipline in the recognition that China is fighting for human freedom far beyond its own borders.

"We of the United Nations," she said in her address, "have a greater aim before us—the advancement of mankind—toward which voluntary service should be our deepest pride and vicarious pain our highest decoration.

"You and I realize that the days for financial and territorial conquistadores are over, and that in their place international understanding and good will must be exercised as the lode star for the future of mankind.

"We are aware, too, that genius and creative thought are not eliminated by race or creed. . . . The impact of truth contained in these words derives greater impetus when we consider how distances are now so abridged by air traffic that the world has shrunk in space and size.

Beginning of Decadence

"Industrial development and material comfort need not necessarily imply spiritual bankruptcy; nor leisure for thinking be incongruent with vim and vigor for action. It is only when we place the emphasis solely on the material and neglect the development of the mind and the heart that decadence corrodes our being."

The meeting in the Civic Auditorium is believed to be the largest gathering of Chinese ever held in the United States.

Only 10,000 could jam into the auditorium but thousands of others stood patiently in Chinatown and outside the auditorium to listen to Mme. Chiang's voice brought through louudspeakers.

After three days of a program arranged by the City of San Francisco, Mme. Chiang spent the day with her own people in their own surroundings and spoke to them in their own language. Thousands of other Chinese on the West Coast and in British Columbia and Mexico who could not come to San Francisco heard Mme. Chiang speak in Mandarin over the radio. It was said to be the first Chinese-language radiocast ever given over such a wide area.

At Sun Yat-sen's Statue

Mme. Chiang first received a thousand delegates—austere gentlemen, many of whom came to the United States 40 years ago—in the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. Then she went over to the Sun Yat-sen Park in the heart of Chinatown, which was packed solid for one square block with Chinese and Americans. There in bright sunlight on a springlike day she laid a wreath in front of the 30-foot stainless steel statue of Sun Yat-sen—her brother-in-law—father of the Chinese Republic.

Before going to the Civic Auditorium Mme. Chiang took a drive through Golden Gate Park and across the Golden Gate Bridge. It was her first trip through this area. From the bridge she got a panoramic view of San Francisco Bay and the famed Golden Gate. For a reminder of the war she saw the submarine net stretched across the length of the entrance and two Army planes soaring in the distance.

Inside the Civic Auditorium, over the center of the flower-banked stage, hung a huge design of a Chinese pagoda and a large inscription in Chinese, "Welcome, Mme. Chiang." Scores of Chinese and United States flags decorated other parts of the interior.

No English Spoken

Even the band was Chinese. Not a single word of English was spoken. Fifty American reporters depended on their Chinese friends for translations of the speeches.

After thanking her people for the warm reception which she received during her present visit Mme. Chiang spoke like a mother to her children. She exhorted them to remember the principles of the New Life Movement which the Generalissimo started some years ago.

These principles concern one's clothes, food, residence, and conduct. She advised the Chinese-Americans to appear neat and clean to command the respect of others. As for food, it should be for one's health and should not be luxurious. Furthermore, the place where one lives need not be expensive but sanitary. Finally, she exhorted her people that they each represent their own country and that whatever they do and say would reflect on China.

She also thanked the Chinese in America for helping Dr. Sun Yat-sen in launching his revolutionary movement from this country. The help of the Chinese residing in the United States contributed to the first stage of the revolutionary movement which resulted in the downfall of the Ching Dynasty.

Advice on Conduct

She advised her people in America to abide by the laws of this great country and, by being good citizens, give a good impression. She told her audience that China was not fighting merely for China but for America and the world as well. This brought the entire audience to its feet.

Mme. Chiang also touched upon the American scene. She publicly urged the Chinese people in the United States to buy more War Bonds because the United States is sending increasingly more planes and ammunition. By buying War Bonds, she said, Chinese would be helping China. She assured her audience that China would continue to fight until victory is won.

She apparently was deeply impressed and moved by the sincere and enthusiastic welcome which the 20,000 Chinese in the San Francisco area had accorded her during the past few days. She assured them that when she returned to Chungking she would tell the people at home that in America there are nearly 100,000 Chinese who are great patriots.

As Mme. Chiang left the platform she waved a farewell to the audience on the ground floor and in the balcony. Madame walked off the stage to the tune of "Chee Lai," the famous Chinese guerrilla marching song. It marked the opening of a new era in Chinese-American relationship.

Government Buying of Meat To Be Suspended Two Weeks

Continued from Page 1

pared with only four pounds last year.

No veal or poultry was shipped under lend-lease in the first two months or 1943.

Chiefly because of the season, milk products were shipped at a lower rate during the first two months of 1943, taking only 18 quarts out of every 1,000, compared with 34 last year.

While January and February shipments of dry and evaporated milk were larger than average shipments last year, the United States shipped only one-fifth as much cheese.

Lend-Lease shipments of lard, vegetable oils and other substitutes for butter were at the rate of 122 pounds of every 1,000 pounds of supply, compared with 132 pounds last year.

Despite all the talk about butter going to Russia, Mr. Stettinius pointed out January and February butter shipments were at a rate of less than six pounds out of every 1,000 and were less than one-quarter of an ounce from each person in the United States.

Butter that went to Russia was requested especially for wounded men in military hospitals, he said.

Canned goods went abroad at the rate of five cans out of every 1,000 on hand.

Dried egg shipments went up, taking 141 out of every 1,000 eggs, compared with 100 last year.

Protestant Bishops to Visit Fronts As Stimulus to Chaplains and Men

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt has suggested and the War Department has approved a tour of world battlefronts by Bishop Adna Wright Leonard of the Methodist Church for the purpose of instilling spiritual strength among Protestant chaplains and servicemen.

Bishop Leonard will leave in the next three weeks. He told reporters March 25 he expects to visit American forces in Iceland, Ireland, Scotland, England, North Africa, and possibly India and China. The return route has not been definitely fixed but he will try to make stops in Liberia and among American troops in South America.

The Methodist churchman said the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains has commissioned him to make the tour, but that the mission was first suggested by President Roosevelt during a recent informal visit to the White House by the Council of Bishops of the church.

He said the President came back from Casablanca with the idea that he wanted all churches to "undergird the moral and spiritual life" of chaplains and servicemen wherever they may be stationed. The Chief Executive, the Bishop added, said he thought the time had come for the Protestant churches to send a representative abroad as had the Roman Catholic churches in sending Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York to North Africa and other points recently.

Bishop Leonard said that on the trip he also will represent the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the national Council of Servicemen's Christian League, of which he is President. In all these capacities, he said, he will be the emissary of about 30,000,000 church communicants.

The Methodist leader, who is a veteran world traveler, having lived in Italy and Germany many years ago, selected an Army chaplain, Col. Frank Miller of East Moriches, N. Y., to accompany him. Colonel Miller is now in charge of the Planning and Training Division of the Chief of Army Chaplains' Office. He is a Presbyterian.

Extra Supply of Shoe Allowed to Sheepherders

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Sheepherders won't have to go barefoot because of shoe rationing.

The Office of Price Administration amended its regulations today to allow persons whose occupations require them to be away from any available supply for long periods to apply for extra rations. Heretofore, persons with two pairs of wearable shoes were not eligible to apply.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

MELROSE—Single house 8 rooms on quiet street convenient to depot; $4800.00. Apply 32 Otis Street, Melrose, Mass.

WANTED TO RENT

FIVE or six room single house, good location in suburb of Boston. Write to Adv. Dept., R. A. JOHNSON CO., 231 State Street, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—3-room apt.; Sport Hill bus line; beautiful view; garden space. Telephone 4-8032.

WEST MEDFORD, MASS., 47 Allston Street —Heated apartment; furnished or unfurnished; 3 rooms, no bathroom floor; light, gas furnished; in the family 3 adults. Telephone Mystic 2884-J.

HOMES TO SHARE

PHILADELPHIA, Tredyffrin—Business woman would like to share delightful home with several other persons. Near Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 min. to Philadelphia. Madison 4369 evenings.

ROOMS TO LET

MERION, PA.—Attractive room and bath suitable for one or two persons; lovely residential section. Merion 2071-W.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office (N. Y. C.) for rent; three days. 11 West 42nd Street. Call Plaza 3-1864.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

COUPLE to live in; man and wife or mother and son; to be housekeeper and after-hours-handyman on small suburban place. Call evenings, Arl. 3772-W, Arlington, Mass.

DOMESTIC servant, general housework including cooking; man or woman; white or colored; couple if reasonable. MRS. J. H. MERRICK, Ledge Road, Old Greenwich, Conn. Tel. Old Greenwich, 7-1823.

EDITOR, World Book Encyclopedia, leading school reference set, has desirable editorial department opportunity for mature man or woman, highly qualified by education, writing ability, and experience, preferably in the reference or textbook fields. R. O. Lamberson, President, will interview only selected applicants who write fully at once c/o Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass., marking letter "Hold for arrival."

LAUNDRY—Experienced wash man with some knowledge boiler and engine; steady work; also girl marker and assorter; laundry doing 800 weekly. Write Model Laundry Co., 864 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BAKER—Highest class all-around retail man, capable of taking responsibility of 3-man shop; must know highest type varieties bread, pastries; salary in proportion to experience, ability. Send refs., full particulars about yourself to SAVAGE'S BAKERY, 2236 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

CARETAKER LARGE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, Greater New York; must be capable, willing worker; state experience and qualifications. Write Box F-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

JANITOR wanted. Protestant church; open 2 days weekly; South End district Worcester, Mass. Write Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED operator, good pay. PALACE BEAUTY SALON, 112 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER Companion, middle-aged woman; season April-November. Small cottage, family of two. Beautiful situation, Conn. Reasonable compensation. Interview New York City only. Write Box G-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORKER—Business couple, 4-year-old boy; plain cooking; own room; 6-room apartment; $65. MRS. KENVIN, 276 Huber Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WANTED—Companion, housekeeper, for family of one. Tel. Mystic 3727 (Mass.) between 9:30-12:00 a. m.; 7-9 evenings.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE

Mature man, 38 years or over, accustomed to earning $2,000.00 to $7,000.00 yearly, to take over territory and established customers for 54-year-old nationally famous manufacturer of Advertising Calendars and Business Building specialties, rated AAA1. Real honest-to-goodness permanent opportunity for live-wire, executive-type person. Man selected must have winning personality and ability to develop new and old accounts. Products help maintain morale and contribute to war effort. No priorities. Every business, large or small, a prospect. No matter what you are doing now, it will cost nothing for you to find out what we have to offer. Weekly commissions, security, financial success and a dignified career available to right man. Experience our line not essential. Write fully, in full confidence, to Walter R. Grant.

THE OSBORNE COMPANY
Clifton, New Jersey

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE experience, college degree in engineering; 38 yrs. manufacturing business; good personality, adaptable. 101 Bonita Ave., Oakland, California.

MAN, age 43, desires employment, clerical work, general office assistant. Write Box M-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WORKS MANAGER—British, specialist all dried foods, seeks post; former Technical Adviser largest organization in Europe; Young, expert organiser, authorised to seek overseas employment. Box W-1734, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

YOUNG radio executive, college graduate, experienced station operation, personnel, programing, engineering, sales; now general manager small station; seeking opportunity to put organizational ability to better use; war industry preferred. Box H-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman wishes work in small office or store; clerical, figuring, some typing, bookkeeping; private switchboard. Box M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	36c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 2 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, Cbs., Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

ANTIQUES

WEDDING GIFTS — See Boston's most unusual collection. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES LTD., Hotel Statler

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
39 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3080

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIDAL GOWNS, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1108 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6302.

WE BUY
Men's clothing, new or used; also shoes.
MR. GOLDMAN
4 GREEN ST., BOSTON, CAP. 7772

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER, new Remington Envoy Portable; small, convenient; $43.50. Mrs. B. F. Perry, Hotel Belmont Plaza, N. Y. C. WI 2-1200, Ext. 248.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVER PURCHASED
WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston

ORGANISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS for organist. Write Chairman Music Committee, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 814 Maplewood Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston
Room 306 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST, Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, care Christian Science Reading Room, 1016 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. OHick. 4-4408.

LATE model used cars for cash. Call Mr. Jones, Weymouth 0330, NORFOLK MOTORS INC., East Weymouth, Mass.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

Maine

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS AND CO.
Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

Young Men's and Students'
Corduroy Sport Coats, $12.50
Covert Slacks, $4.95 to $9.50
COBB-WATSON COMPANY
57 Court Street Auburn, Maine

LEWISTON

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

Buy Your Shoes Wisely
Three pairs of Lamey-Wellehan shoes a year will be enough for each member of your family.
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY REPAIRING
Reliability—in this branch of the jewelry business, is essential. Our men are experts—and your orders will receive prompt, careful attention.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

Royal Doulton Figurines
People of cultured taste always feel and appreciate the beauty and charm of a finely produced China figure.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

When
in need of help watch the classified columns of The Christian Science Monitor for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

Ready for You
Shagmoor Spring Coats
$35.00—$45.00
Your favorite coat in its new spring colors. Styled for miss or matron . . . choose yours today.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Good-looking, Smooth-fitting
LINGERIE
to keep you in tune with the new Spring Season!
HARRY G. EMMONS
INSURANCE

MANCHESTER

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
153 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

Everything You Need for Spring
at
New Hampshire's Largest Specialty Store

Huge Assortments of everything you wear. Smart Women's Apparel from head to foot.
PARISEAU'S

Quality Spring Apparel
for
Men, Women and Boys
FLOYD'S

We Proudly Present
Beautiful Spring Furniture
Now is the time to get new rugs, refurnish your home, a room or just an occasional table or chair—Quality always.
C. A. HOITT CO.
WILSON AND VALLEY STREETS

SALUTE TO SPRING
Wartime Fashions
Persistent in our effort to keep up our high quality standard and to live up to our reputation for great variety even in these difficult times we can proudly say we have succeeded in bringing you the best this spring of '43.
LEAVITT'S

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shagmoor
Coats
for All Occasions

It's sure-fire that you'll look your loveliest.
James W. Hill Co.

Beautiful Spring Furs
Silver Fox Scarfs and Jackets
Mink Scarfs
Kolinsky Scarfs
McLane & Taylor
624 WILLOW STREET

We Invite Your Account
THE AMOSKEAG NATIONAL BANK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NASHUA

FRANK MICHELBACH'S
Fine Furniture
PHONE 1-ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
314-316 King Stret

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52362
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

ROANOKE

Lazarus Style Shop
310 S. Jefferson Street Dial 2-3111

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Look to
Pugh's
For your Smartest Spring
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Natalie Shop
Welcomes you
Now Showing
Cottons and Summer Silks
301 S. Jefferson Street Dial 2-0678

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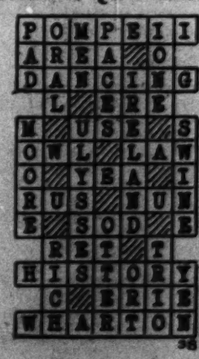

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Timely Advice

"Gentlemen, please—let's leave politics out of this!"

In Lighter Vein

Which One

A society matron, anxious to show off the musical talents of her two daughters, asked French Composer Saint-Saens to play the piano accompaniment while the two girls sang a duet. Saint-Saens obliged.

It did not take him more than a few seconds to discover that the girls were singing in different keys and in opposite directions. Irritably he banged on the piano and turned to the hostess.

"Madam," he said coldly, "which one do you want me to accompany?"—Milwaukee Journal.

Defense Worker

"I'm so relieved," reported the girl on the drill press to her companion, "I've just found out that those funny lumps on my arms are muscles."

Daily Anecdote

Preparedness

Hamilton Holt, one-time editor of the "Independent," was an advocate of world peace and the federation of nations. Once he called on President Theodore Roosevelt in behalf of his aims.

"You believe in world peace, of course, Mr. President?" he asked.

"I do," replied Teddy warmly.

"Will you tell me," said Mr. Holt, "what you want to see happen in this country to further such ideals?"

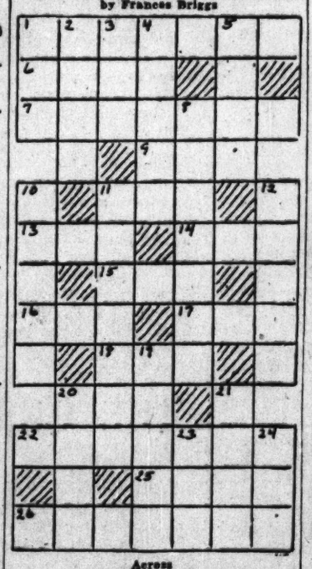
"Certainly," exclaimed Roosevelt. "What I want is a Senate that will give me arbitration treaties." And then smiling broadly, he added, "And a House that will give me battleships."

A Verse for Today . . .

So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; But God that giveth the increase.—I Cor. 3.7

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What ancient town is scene of best-known Bulwer-Lytton novel?
6—What do you call enclosed space on which a building stands?
7—A choreographer would be interested in what?
8—Before.
11—Custom.
13—What creature "sang to a small guitar" in Edward Lear's poem?
14—Legal profession as a whole is what?
16—Yes.
18—What was nationality of Feodor Chaliapin (abbr.)?
17—What is name of a breed of domestic pigeons?
18—Grass-covered earth is what?
20—To soak flax.
22—In Greek mythology, Clio was Muse of what?
25—What city of Pennsylvania is a Great Lakes port?
26—Who wrote "House of Mirth"?

Down
1—Writing tablet is what?
2—Spoken.
3—Who "are but children of a larger growth"?
4—Distance covered in one step is what (pl.)?
5—Glaucus is in love with whom in "Last Days of Pompeii"?
8—"John Bull's Other Island" is a satire on what country?
10—Who wrote of "all those endearing young charms"?
11—Who is hero of a poem by Tennyson?
12—Tamworth, England, gave its name to a breed of what animals?
19—Fur of what aquatic animal consists of two coats of hair instead of only one?
20—A Cressus would be described as what kind of man?
21—What is a composition for three voice parts?
23—What is a morsel left at a meal?
24—What is Japan's monetary unit?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Chott Djerid (shŭt jä-rēd′)—Location in Tunisia.

Feriana (făr-yä′-nä)—Town in Tunisia, 12 miles from the Tunisian-Algerian frontier.

Foum Tatahouine (fām tăt-tä′-wīn) — Outpost of the Mareth Line in Tunisia.

Heho (hā′-hō) — Japanese-occupied airfield in Burma.

Lisichansk (lyĭ-syĭ-chánsk′)—Town in Soviet Russia.

Pasundaung Bridge (pōō′-zŭn-doung)—At a point in Burma near Rangoon.

Sbiba (sä-bē′-bä; or sbē′-bä)—Town in Tunisia.

Toseur (tō′-zûr′) — Town of Tunisia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Arakan Hill (ä′-rä-kän′; or ăr′-ä-kăn′)—Eminence in the division of Arakan, Lower Burma.

Belgorod (byĕl′-gô-rŏd) — City of the South Central Black Earth area, Soviet Russia.

Borisovka (bŏ-rē′-sôf-ká)—City of the West Central Black Earth area, Soviet Russia.

Haute-Savoie (ōt′-sä′-vwä′)—Mountains in eastern France, scene of the first large-scale French armed revolt against the occupying Germans.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fŏot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdūre; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Architectural Study in Black and White

Old-world atmosphere abounds in this quaint marketplace scene taken in the English town of Evesham.

Did You Ever Wonder — What a Citrange Is and How It Was Developed?

There are several citrus fruits of considerable importance in the semi-tropical regions of the world, such as sweet oranges, trifoliate oranges, lemons, limes, kumquats, etc.

Among the citrus fruits of less commercial importance may be mentioned the citrange and the citrangequat.

The citrange is a hybrid between the common sweet orange and the hardy trifoliate orange. It was first developed shortly after the turn of the present century. Several varieties have been produced, the most prominent of them being the Rusk, Colman, Morton (which has the largest fruit and is usually seedless), Rustic, and Savage.

The trifoliate, or three-leafed orange, does not produce an edible fruit but is nevertheless prized as a hardy ornamental plant, capable of cultivation as far north as Washington and Philadelphia, and also as orange stocks on which other citrus products may be budded.

The citrange is hardier than the sweet orange. It may be grown in northern Florida and southern Georgia and in other regions of similar climate. During the non-growing or dormant period it can withstand temperatures of 15 degrees or even 20 degrees Fahrenheit below freezing, a feat which the common sweet orange cannot duplicate.

The citrange fruits are rather smaller than ordinary sweet oranges, averaging 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and they are inclined to be somewhat sour. The fruits, however, are widely used in cooking and as a source of juice in the making of beverages. They also take the place of lemons in various drinks and in cookery.

The citrangequat is a three-way hybrid—one-half kumquat, one-fourth sweet orange, and one-fourth trifoliate orange. The trees, budded on trifoliate stocks, are hardy and frost-resistant, and the fruits are useful in the making of marmalade and beverages.—W. P. Keasbey.

Plywood Automobile

A motor-car body, made of waterproofed, laminated, resin-bonded plywood, mounted on a standard chassis, is being given road tests in Michigan.

Doing One's Bit

Lakewood, Ohio

She knew her friends met regularly and sewed garments so as to help in the war effort. She admired them. They were "doing their bit." The teaching of music occupied all of her own time, but because she too wanted to help she decided to give up one day in order to join them. Monday was her most gainful day, but it was also her most difficult, with two country schools to visit in one morning. She decided to give up Monday.

She spoke of this decision to those in authority and they expressed disappointment. She gave her reason and they replied that there were many ways of "doing one's bit." The children were making progress under her tuition. It was not fair that they should be deprived of the joy an appreciation of music would give them. She went home deliberating these statements. There a letter awaited her.

It was from her son, a flyer, stationed in England. He wrote of the kindness of the British people and of how in gratitude for that kindness he had made arrangements to have a portion of his pay turned over each month for the benefit of those who had been bombed out of their homes.

That letter settled the mother's course of action. She continued teaching on Mondays, but like her son she "made arrangements," and all of the money earned on that day is now going overseas. It joins forces with her son's money. It is "doing its bit" there. She is doing hers here!

NEWS ITEM— NEXT THURSDAY.....

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Closing the Net*

By Le Pelley

AREN'T YOU GOING TO WEAR YOUR DISGUISE TODAY ?
NO... MORE PEOPLE RECOGNIZE ME WITH IT ON THAN WITH IT OFF
BUT YOU'VE REALLY FOUND A 'BLACK MARKET' IN WILLOWVILLE..
YES SIR.. I'm NOT THROUGH INVESTIGATING IT EITHER..
WHY DON'T YOU LET ME HELP ? TELL ME WHERE IT IS —
SHHH... IT'S IN HYMIE DOBSON'S BACKYARD —
IN HYMIE'S BACKYARD !?
TUT TUT... KEEP CALM... DON'T GET EXCITED... IF YOU WANT TO BE IN MY SECRET SERVICE YOU'VE GOT TO CONTROL YOURSELF

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Can't Give Up!*

By Rodgers

"I give up. I can't figure out who that spy could be," Ol' Peter yawned—
"But you can't give up!" I barked—
"Why not? It's a free country isn't it?" Peter demanded—
"Well, it wouldn't be free very long if everybody gave up each time something difficult came along!" I told him—
I guess I hadn't thought about that!, Ol' Peter wagged—

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Old Friend Drops In*

By The Hacers

I heard a motor overhead;
Across the sky two airplanes sped.
To my astonishment, one stopped,
And silently, but swiftly, dropped.
It landed with a muffled thud
Right in a near by field of mud.
"Horse-feathers!" I heard someone quack.
And from the fuselage crawled Jack.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Mareth Break-Through

In capturing Mareth, Matmata, and Toujane, General Montgomery's forces have smashed the Mareth Line. General Rommel is once more on the move, rearwards. Coupled with earlier reports of American drives through the Nazi lines to capture the key position of Fondouk, this makes good reading for a Monday, or any other day.

Rommel is reported withdrawing, no alternative being left him. His next stop probably will be in the Gabès Gap, between the tip of the Chott el Fedjadj (a chott is a shallow lake, usually dry in summer) and the seacoast. Here he can shorten his lines to the width of the gap, approximately fifteen miles. His situation then will recall his stand at El Alamein, where he was able to concentrate his forces in a forty-mile gap.

His retreat to Gabès Gap may now become a race with the British forces on his right flank now reported at El Hamma. He must win this race to prevent his being cut off from other Axis forces. He has succeeded in the past by adding unexpected imagination to his material resources, and he may do so again. But the distances with which he can play are diminishing, and the area available to him must soon begin to cramp his style.

But Rommel may not attempt to stand in the Gabès area at all. One report says that Axis airfields there are being plowed up, and American forces have now reached within thirty miles of the coast. Indeed Allied forces now threaten the whole 200-mile corridor Rommel must traverse if he seeks to join Von Arnim in the north.

Not Easy to Ration Travel

With further hints from the Director of Defense Transportation that travel may have to be rationed, it is timely to note that official figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that the total number of railroad passengers carried in 1942 rose only 37.4 per cent above 1941 which, in turn, saw only a 7.3 per cent increase over the preceding year. While this might be an argument against the need of rationing travel, it must be added that the distance which each average person traveled increased so sharply (82.6 per cent) that the actual increase in persons handled was not truly indicative of the added burden on the carriers.

But it happens that much of the increase has been concentrated in specific areas. Likewise, increased travel to spots where large concentrations of troops exist, such as Miami, has been great. In other sections, rail and bus travel, while brisk, have not reached the saturation point.

Rationing travel is one of the most perplexing problems ever considered. The British discussed it; and decided that it could not be done. Just who is to determine if one salesman may take a trip and another may not; or what parents may visit their sons in camp and which ones may not; or when a war-worker is entitled to take a week-end trip for recreation or vacation and when this is improper, are moot questions. Certainly minor clerks cannot make such decisions instantly. Ration-books can't be used for travel as one uses them for food.

The railways are not asking that travel be rationed. They are still carrying everyone who wishes to travel. Remedial steps might be taken in certain other directions before attempting so radical a move as rationing.

Rachmaninoff

Sergei Vassilievich Rachmaninoff was a musician who stood by himself. He belonged to no school, either as pianist or as composer. His music was Russian in a sense, because he was a Russian and no composer escapes wholly from his inherited culture. But he was little influenced by the old Tchaikovsky tradition or by the later "Big Five" of Russian music, and still less by the moderns of the Stravinsky school. He remained an individual.

Most critics rated him higher as pianist than as composer. Certainly he was in the first rank as a virtuoso of the piano and as an interpreter of piano music of the Romantic style. Yet his three symphonies and his four piano concertos have earned the admiration of musicians, and his Second Piano Concerto in particular has won favor.

Conservatism was an outstanding quality of Rachmaninoff as man and musician. Thus he had no sympathy for the Soviet regime in Russia, and made no concessions to musical modernism on his concert programs or in his own compositions. But his integrity as an artist was respected, and his creative work will not be soon forgotten.

The Police Indictments

Although an aura of politeness surrounds the "voluntary suspension" of six high Boston police officials, and the "leave of absence" taken by Police Commissioner Timilty himself, the sorry fact remains these men have been indicted on serious charges by a Suffolk County Grand Jury. Indictment is not conviction; judgment must be withheld until the evidence is in, and judges have ruled on its propriety and juries on its credibility.

It may well be, as we sincerely hope, that some or all of these men will be exonerated, and can resume careers of service without prejudice. Nevertheless, those who see Boston chiefly from the side of culture and historical charm will be shocked at this less wholesome view pictured by the grand jury.

For weeks, indeed since the Cocoanut Grove fire last November, and since the arrest of Dr. Sagansky in January and the exposure of some of the ramifications of organized gambling, rumors and questions have swirled about the Boston Police Department.

Although the specific charges in this instance revolve only around conspiracy to permit operation of gaming houses and the registration of bets, questions naturally persist in the thought of citizens about the general effectiveness and honesty of the force that is employed for public protection. On that score, too, it will be well to refrain from rash speculations or conclusions until Attorney General Bushnell completes his examinations, or perhaps until Governor Saltonstall conducts a thorough investigation.

In the meantime, it is up to the new Acting Commissioner, Captain Kavanagh, to so conduct the department that public confidence will be in some measure restored.

"Yankee Imperialism"

"There are those who say this program smacks of Yankee imperialism. That is not true. The United States wants nothing but to assure a peaceful Pacific. The islands we must obtain are only the tools necessary to carry out our responsibility."

We believe that statement was made in good faith by Warren G. Magnuson, chairman of a House Naval Affairs subcommittee which has been doing some "spadework" along the lines of Secretary Knox's idea that America must have an iron ring of bases around Japan to prevent another outbreak of Nipponese aggression.

But what knowing smiles must have flashed around Whitehall or any other foreign office in Europe where it could still be read. For here is America employing precisely the words that Americans have scoffed at when British or French statesmen have tried to explain why they continued to carry the "white man's burden" in Suez or Singapore.

Right here most Americans will say, "But that's different." In some degree it may be different. The American record in the Philippines puts substance behind Mr. Magnuson's declaration that "the United States wants nothing but to assure a peaceful Pacific." Yet it might be well for Americans to realize that other nations have been interested also in keeping the peace, that many of their holdings have not been commercially profitable and others have been progressively educative rather than exploitive.

It might be well also to recognize that bases which would help to keep the Pacific peaceful will be useful for military purposes if developed by civil aviation, probably by private air lines.

Mr. Magnuson reports that China, Australia, the Netherlands Indies and New Zealand are disposed to co-operate with the United States for the policing of the Pacific, while Russia has been "disabused of any fear of American imperialism." Walter Nash, New Zealand's able Minister in Washington, stipulated that the arrangement should be "reciprocal."

That word may hold the key. For to obtain policing, the alternatives are single-handed military and naval control—probably hooked up with some commercial enterprise—or effective joint action. The former method is called imperialism except by the country practicing it. We certainly would not have the United States dodge its responsibilities in the Pacific. Even under a collective security system its obligations might be the heaviest, as certainly its interests will be. But it would be well to recognize that the more effectively policing is organized on a co-operative basis, the less need there will be for any action that can be called "Yankee imperialism."

The Bookshelf

Pattern of the War

Vincent Sheean in BETWEEN THE THUNDER AND THE SUN (New York: Random House. $3) draws a pattern of the war. It is a pattern which makes facile reading, because Mr. Sheean, in the course of his outline, hobnobs with interesting people. Does he meet them because he is an author and correspondent? Not always. His father-in-law was Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, and his wife's aunt, Maxine Elliott, finished a long career on the stage and in society by retiring to a palatial home in the South of France.

It was in this chateau, near Cannes, that she entertained many distinguished personages from various parts of the globe. Winston Churchill was a guest there. So were the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. Lloyd George came to dinner. And Maxine was happy. In the beginning Mr. Churchill had hardly noticed Mr. Sheean, but as time went on he began to direct some of his political talk toward him. However, there is little in the political talk that is not common knowledge or that has any profound bearing upon the world situation.

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An interesting sidelight is thrown on the Duke of Windsor. According to Mr. Sheean the Duke dominated the conversation, dwelling chiefly on his visits to the dreary mining villages of Wales and the North of England. At that time the thunder was not far off. The war was shaping up, and what Mr. Sheean and other correspondents foresaw in 1935 and thereabouts actually came to pass several years later.

The early days of the war brought countless interesting experiences to Mr. Sheean. He was permitted to journey out on the Atlantic to see the convoy system in operation, and his brief glimpse of the British Navy led him to say: "If I was not misled by my own observations, it must indeed be one of the finest services the world has seen."

Mr. Sheean has his own idea of the Hess incident. Rudolf Hess had a serious purpose in his flight to Scotland, a purpose which the British Government did well to study seriously and to keep secret. It is the author's conviction that the Hess flight was made to propose terms of agreement with the British, on the assumption that England and Germany were the great Nordic Powers, and it was nonsense for them to destroy each other.

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After several lecture tours in the United States Mr. Sheean made his way to China. His observations there will surprise many friends of that country. He went to Chungking at the end of 1941. What did he find? "It seemed to me that the liberal and democratizing influences upon the Chungking government had a constant, uphill struggle to maintain even the phraseology of progressive rule—and for the reality there was a slender, distant hope." He took issue with those who went into ecstasies about the Chinese, for he felt there was no point in sugarcoating the real situation. The German influence he found still there.

One gets only a sense of desire to be of service in Mr. Sheean's criticism. Step by step Mr. Sheean traces the pattern of war until May, 1942, when he enters the Air Force to do his part for the United Nations.

This book should appeal to a wide reading public. W. W. C.

No Coaxing Wanted

"... To Get Their Homes Back"

(From Stuart Wells an American Chaplain, to his 5-year-old sister)

Dear Martha:

I am in Africa now. Maybe Daddy can show you where that is. I am about one week's travel East of you by boat. Dad can show you that. I move around in the country so that I can see all of the important things that are done here. Of course, I must go when and where the Army tells me.

The people that belong in this country are Arabs and Israelites. They never live together because each one thinks his kind of people is the best. They wear long robes like dresses with hoods on them. Under the robes are mostly rags unless they are very rich. Also under their robes they carry purses twice and three times as big as Mom's. They hang them over their shoulders. This custom is thousands of years old. Another old custom is the carrying of long curved knives which are often very beautiful. Only the rich wear slippers. The others go barefoot.

The streets in their part of town are a little wider than sidewalks. There are no sidewalks and the streets are very crooked and dirty. Animals run in the streets. Heavy loads are carried on donkeys and camels. The donkeys are seldom bigger than you and must carry more than twice as much as Dad can carry, and then a man rides on top of the load with a stick to jab the donkey and make him run. People also ride fast Arabian horses which are the handsomest that I have ever seen. Women here walk behind the men and wear white veils, though it is often difficult to tell whether or not they were ever white. They carry things on their heads without using their hands to balance them.

* * *

These people do not know how to use knife and fork for eating. . . . There is no gasoline in this country so they have taken the engines out of their autos. In their place they have built seats from which they drive the horses that are now used to pull the autos. These they use for taxis and busses.

Little girls beg for candy and gum on the streets. They are mostly little French girls your age who have been driven from their homes and their country by other people. These French boys and girls used to live and play at home just as you do now. That is why I am here now with many other little girls' brothers—to keep these other people from driving you away from home. Already the people who did this are beginning to be sorry that they did all this harm; but evil punishes itself. We are going to get their homes back for all of these boys and girls and fix it so these other people can never drive them out again. We have had to take up guns to do this, but when the war is over we will lay them aside and come back to our own homes.

* * *

I am now the Chaplain of this part of the Army. Dad will tell you what that is. I tell the others about God on Sundays. That is a great work and I am happy to do it. Sometimes I am sad that I cannot be with Jackie, Mom, Dad, and you; but when I see all of these poor children, I don't feel bad at all. I know that as soon as we take the guns away from those who misuse them, I will be back to see you—maybe before that.

STUART

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Planning for the Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The debate going on in Congress over postwar planning and the means to be taken to prevent war in the future reflect a state of mind not entirely different from that which prevailed in 1919. We had then emerged from World War One, not only victorious at arms, but convinced we were quite invincible and also all-powerful in the world of finance. In the war our losses had been negligible as compared with those of Britain.

Today we are about in the state of mind of the head of a family who has taken his wife and daughter out for a Sunday drive, only to have a blowout on a country road some distance from where he would like to be. He hasn't changed a tire in years, and some of the tools seem to be missing, though Daughter will probably find them. There is a storm in the offing and he is somewhat apprehensive he may get wet. But, why worry? It is quite annoying to have to walk a mile to phone, but when he does he will soon have Junior on the way out in his old jalopy to the rescue. All will be well again.

This country is not really aroused. It still believes the war will be won easily. Remember how a few weeks ago the people rejoiced that it would soon be over when the Russians were advancing so rapidly? Absenteeism shot up, more strikes were threatened, there was a general feeling of let-down. But why should the people be blamed? They hear some of the statesmen in the Senate who were there in 1919 proclaiming the doctrine they did then.

The war will be won, but the cost may be so great that every community, every hamlet, every family in the land will feel it.

They will awaken to the enormity of war, its hideousness and horror, and they will demand that the best thought of the country be directed first to making it impossible of recurrence and, secondarily, to the self-interest of the various States or local industries or the political fortunes of some senators. They will realize, too, that only by the closest and friendliest of co-operation between the countries constituting the British Empire and the United States can the cause of democracy be given the standing and respect it should have.

Nor will the people endorse any crusade to impose on other countries or races or even tribes of what we like to call "backward" people our conceptions of what a government should be, or of liberty or freedom, though distress may be relieved and wrongs redressed. Exploitation of weaker nations or peoples may be stopped and encouragement given to the efforts of others to find their way to the kind of government they want. But freedom must first be thought of and then worked for, fought for and earned before it can become a reality.

Billings, Mont. FRED G. HUNTINGTON

"A Military Liability"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are now before the Massachusetts Legislature a number of resolutions favoring some form of American participation in a world government. In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor it was pointed out that at the hearings on these resolutions the opposition was led by a number of very easily recognized isolationists. These are the same people who before Pearl Harbor sought to make us believe that our real foe is Britain, that Hitler and Hirohito had no designs upon us, and that if we kept within the confines of the United States we would have nothing to fear. A reading of the minutes of the legislative hearings indicated that these people have learned nothing from the events of the past fifteen months.

It is easy to understand why those in the employ of Germany or Japan should place their chief criticism upon our allies, Russia and England; it is less easy to understand why people who have the interests of the United States at heart should continue to express sentiments which events have proved unsound. The plea of the isolationists is that our allies, England and Russia, are brutal self-seekers; that we are so strong that we need not fear anyone, and hence that the rest of the world should get along without us. This logic implies, and some of the speakers have said, that we should now recall our Army and Navy to American shores, that as far as we are concerned Japan may have all the East beyond Midway and that the destruction of European civilization is none of our concern.

It should now be obvious that the pressure of events will force us into collaboration with other nations in the same way that we have been forced into war. In the age of the submarine and the airplane, it has become clear that the United States cannot continue in peace and prosperity if the Fascist and Nazi States are permitted to grow unchecked as in the past and to build their strength by the absorption of their victims. The only possible solution is in some form of co-operation. Whether this is to be done by a series of treaties pledging mutual aid or by a loose over-riding organization is a matter of detail.

The isolationists are waging a losing battle; their statements convince few informed and intelligent Americans. They are, however, profoundly disturbing to our Allies in Europe and almost disastrous to our efforts in securing co-operation in the Far East. Whether or not it is realized, vocal isolationist sentiment, with its concomitant disparagement of England and Russia, is a distinct military liability. It creates distrust among those who are fighting with us, and if continued will lead to lost battles, increased casualties, and a disordered world.

Cambridge, Mass. WARREN A. SEAVEY

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Ligne Mareth

By W. M. Cousins
In The Spectator, London

She was on her way to Médenine—a French girl, slim and soignée, her hat at an angle of fashion on her smooth-coiled hair. A harassed mother, voluble in black, was explaining the situation: her daughter was enaged to an officer stationed on the Ligne Mareth; he could get no leave—these foolish rumors of war!—so they had to hold the wedding in the South. By good fortune, he would not be sent at once to the outposts, so the couple could begin their married life at Médenine, in one of those small box-like constructions which the French Government erects for officers' quarters. . . .

Madame beamed and prophesied *bonheur;* Médenine was a charming place, and the bride was lucky to be stationed there, for all French wives found it delightful. Palm-leaves rustled in the garden, bathed in that cool fire which is midsummer in the oasis, and beyond the garden, full and gliding, slid the waters of an irrigation canal. Gabès was considered a luxury station; the wide French quarter had shops that drew supplies by rail from Sfax and by sea through Gabès-port, the shallow, half-developed harbor on the gulf. One lives well in this rich oasis; true, there is no beef, but the French housewife does wonderful things with crayfish, eggs and spinach, with cucumbers and grape jam. South of the town lie the cantonments, crowded with soldiers. Gabès is the base of the Ligne Mareth.

* * *

In the oasis life is changeless. There are four walled villages within this bound, one of Arabs, two of Berbers and one of Jews, and in bad old days they dwelt in a state of feud, hunting each other among the palm-trees with daggers and guns. Europe has now forcibly composed their blood-feuds and taught them the conduct of modern war. Gabès is one of the Great Oases—like Tripoli, Ghadames, and Tozeur—islands of delight in a barren world. Outside its boundaries lies low thorny scrub, within stands richness absolute, as if the most luxuriant garden of the West Indies had sprung up. . . .

Far other is Mareth, that oasis twenty miles to the south. Small, miserable, productive of nothing, it is no more than a clump of dry-weather trees by a flash of water at the roadside. There is no village, for even to Arabs this infertile place was barely worth a settlement; while the military works, which are of considerable moment, are closed from view behind coils of barbed wire. Nothing could look less like the headquarters of a great defensive line. . . .

Médenine—the charming Médenine!—is a bleak and dusty town. The fly-blown French Quarter has one battered central square, insufferably windy in winter, arid with heat in summer-time, adorned with dry, unwilling eucalyptus-trees, a dejected copy of the back-blocks of Australia. The country round is a semi-arid steppe. The Arab town has a strange aspect, for this is the country of *ghorfas,* curious constructions, like a half drain-pipe or the arch of a tunnel, forced upon native builders by lack of long timber to make rafters for flat roofs. . . . Access to the supper stories being obtained by a series of pegs projecting from the front wall. Forty feet long by five feet wide, the *ghorfa* has no light nor air save by the single door; the darkest European slum is a palace by contrast with this fetid nest. . . .

* * *

Westward from Tatahouine runs the Mareth Line, a series of posts designed to dominate all main entrances into Tunisia. Each fort is placed beside a well, yielding water more or less impregnated with magnesia and other impurities. A metalled road joins Tatahouine to Remada, a dying oasis of *ghorfas* and palms, and leads to Bir Kicera and the fort known as Borj Le Boeuf, a key-point on the line. . . .

A high wind blows there, burning hot by day, icy by night under the brilliant stars; men live at Borj Le Boeuf like sailors in a ship upon the high seas, their prow fronting the salt and bitter waste. Southward runs the line, leaving the mountains, as it nears the frontiers of Tripolitania, for a vast sandy upland plain. Half of Tunisia is no more than this—a wide, uninhabitable desert south of the Chotts; it is farther, as the plane flies, from Fort Saint to Tozeur than from Tozeur to Tunis. Behind the Ligne Mareth lies the Great Erg, a desert of sand-dunes, void of leaf and blade, where cars sink over their axles and the traveler is bewildered by the formless landscape of hillock and sif. There pass only the Touareg, who ride from the Fezzan, or caravans that go southward by old Saharan roads.

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